FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JUNE 1984

Lebanon

The Chamber of Deputies approved the motion of confidence in Prime Minister Rashid Karami's government by a vote of 53 to 15, Beirut radio reported. The voting took place after Karami agreed to separate the confidence issue from his request for emergency powers, which the deputies granted by "mutual agreement" on a draft law that empowers the Cabinet to issue decrees canceling or amending previous legislation for 9 months provided the decrees are immediately submitted to the Chamber, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said. The Chamber also decided to extend its term for another 2 years, according to the radio.

Addressing the deputies before the vote in a speech reported by Voice of Lebanon radio, Karami stressed the need to close ranks to save the country, asserting that a government representing all the principal parties in the conflict is the only solution and that "our salvation lies in our hands." Karami also emphasized that the security arrangements necessary to ensure Israel's withdrawal from the south require a cohesive and united Army. The government must therefore seek to reform the Army and draw up a genuine defense policy so that the Army can "fulfill its national role in liberating Lebanon."

Sporadic sniper fire and limited clashes continued across the combat lines in Beirut, according to Radio Free Lebanon. An IDF soldier was wounded in an ambush near An-Nabatiyah on 11 June, Jerusalem radio said, and an IDF unit killed a Lebanese villager near Tyre the same day when the Israelis fired in the air in response to a stone-throwing crowd.

In Israel Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir discussed the Lebanese situation with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who reaffirmed his opposition to the stationing of a UN force between the Israeli and Syrian armies in the Al-Biqa' valley, IDF Radio reported. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Perez de Cuellar expressed concern that the deployment of a UN buffer force between the two sides would lead to the partition of Lebanon. Meanwhile, Alignment MK Yitzhaq Rabin told the Knesset in remarks broadcast by IDF Radio that an Alignment government would seek to withdraw the IDF from Lebanon 6 to 9 months after securing an agreement that would guarantee that a reinforced UNIFIL contingent will take control of the area to be evacuated.

Gulf Conflict

Both Iran and Iraq appeared to be abiding by the agreement to halt attacks on civilian targets which came into effect on 12 June, although a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed Iran shelled the town of Zurbatiyah shortly after the deadline. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz informed the UN secretary general that the Iraqi Armed Forces had been ordered to "meticulously" abide by the agreement, according to INA.

Meanwhile, in remarks reported by INA, President Saddam Husayn urged Iraqi soldiers to prepare to crush an "anticipated" Iranian offensive and called on them to maintain their enthusiasm despite the agreement not to strike Iranian civilian targets.

In a separate development, IRNA announced that the Pentagon, together with the governments of Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, is planning air raids against Iran's oil installations on Khark and Lavan islands and the city of Bushehr, to be launched from a military base in Saudi Arabia. An official source in the Saudi Defense Ministry cited by SPA stated that there is no truth to the claim. He also denied Iranian claims that non-Saudi pilots were responsible for the recent downing of an Iranian aircraft.

In Saudi Arabia GCC foreign ministers began talks behind closed doors on 12 June, SPA announced.

Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that Egypt will offer the United States facilities at the Red Sea air and naval base of Ra's Banas to enable it to aid Gulf countries if one of the Gulf countries requests such aid, MENA and AFP reported.

Libya

The General People's Committee has decided to establish a bureau for combating international terrorism, JANA announced. The new bureau will be attached to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and will study terrorist practices and exchange information with "friendly" countries to combat terrorism, the agency added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 115 *13 June 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

BORBA Interviews 'Arafat on PLO Affairs *[9-10 Jun]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Fighters in Algeria *[Algiers]* ..... A 1
Palestinian Leader Al-Fahum Invited to Moscow *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Fatah Delegation Concludes Moscow Talks *[San'a' VOP]* ..... A 1
Aden Palestinian Dialogue Meetings Continue *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
Voice of PLO Account ..... A 2
Qaddumi Interviewed by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT *[5 Jun]* ..... A 2
Reportage on Resistance Operations in Lebanon ..... A 3
Israeli Patrols Attacked *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
Israeli Forces on Alert *[Aden VOP]* ..... A 3
3 Resistance Operations Reported *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
'UKAZ on New Islamic Initiative on Gulf War *[QNA]* ..... A 3
Briefs: New Magazine Published ..... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Foreign Ministers Open Talks in At-Ta'if ..... C 1
Resume Talks on War ..... C 1
Conclude Second Session ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Civil Defense Exercise Features Mock Air Raid ..... C 1
Foreign Minister on Gulf States' Responsibility ..... C 1

OMAN

King Husayn Arrives 12 Jun; Received by Sultan ..... C 2
Talks With Qabus *[Amman]* ..... C 2
Foreign Minister on Gulf's Alternatives ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Source Refutes Iranian Charge on Foreign Pilots ..... C 2

UAE

Official Reports on Budget Commitments ..... C 3
Minister's Statement Stresses Hopes for Peace ..... C 3

PDRY

Strength of Relations With PLO Affirmed ..... C 3

EGYPT

'Ali on Facilities for U.S., Other Issues ..... D 1
More on U.S. Facilities ..... D 1

Ghali Leaves for Visits to Britain, Mexico ..... D 1
SLP Leader Urges Amendment to Electoral Law *[AL-AHRAM 4 Jun]* ..... D 2
Muslim Brotherhood Leader on Elections, Policy *[London AL-MAJALLAH 9-15 Jun]* ..... D 2
AL-AHALI Accuses NDP of Rigging Elections *[30 May]* ..... D 3
Committees for Sudanese Integration Meet ..... D 3

IRAQ

President Receives Perez de Cuellar's Message ..... E 1
Armed Forces Communique No 1,494 — 12 June ..... E 1
Armed Forces Ready for Any Eventuality ..... E 1
Jasim Denies Algerian Mediation To End War *[Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 9 Jun]* ..... E 1
Reportage on Visit by ROK Construction Minister ..... E 2
Kim Song-pae Arrives 10 Jun ..... E 2
Ministerial Talks Begin ..... E 2
Ramadan, Kim Song-pae Confer ..... E 2
Cooperation Minutes Signed ..... E 2
Kim Song-pae Interviewed by AL-JUMHURIYAH ..... E 2
Minister Departs 12 Jun ..... E 3
Oil Delegation To Discuss Pipeline With Saudi Arabia ..... E 3
Oil Minister, Delegation Depart for Brazil ..... E 3
Trade Minister Returns From Meeting in Sweden ..... E 3
ATH-THAWRAH Reiterates Support for Gulf States ..... E 3
Purchase of Soviet-Made Missiles Reported *[MAP]* ..... E 3

JORDAN

King Husayn Leaves for Brief Visit to Oman ..... F 1
Perez de Cuellar Makes Statement, Leaves ..... F 1
SAWT ASH-SHA'B on UN Peace Role, Obstacles ..... F 1
AR-RA'Y Comments on UN Secretary General's Tour ..... F 2
Royal Court Statement on Mitterrand's Visit ..... F 2
Crude Oil Agreement With Iraq Implemented *[AR-RA'Y 13 Jun]* ..... F 2
AR-RA'Y Comments on Lebanese Vote of Confidence ..... F 2
Briefs: Outgoing Ambassador ..... F 3
Resignation of Ambassador
New British Ambassador

LEBANON

Karami Government Wins Vote of Confidence *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Chamber Approves Extraordinary Powers *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Karami Speaks Before Vote *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
13 June Cabinet Session Postponed ..... G 1
Junblatt Ridicules Deputies, Threatens Reprisals *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Junblatt Receives Romanian Ambassador 12 June *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Pierre al-Jumayyil Views Current Situation *[London AL-HAWADITH 8 Jun]* ..... G 2
Independent Maronite Bloc Reacts to Birri Statements *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Qulaylat Calls Mufti Khalid, Discusses Security *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 4
French Observers Chief May Withdraw Group *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4

SYRIA

Vice President Khaddam Receives Iranian Envoy *[IRNA]* ..... H 1
French Friendship Society President Leaves ..... H 1
Israel, U.S. To Hold Maneuvers in Negev Area ..... H 1
TISHRIN Comments on Lebanese Vote of Confidence ..... H 1
Saddam Husayn's Actions, Stands Criticized ..... H 1
Israel's Rejection of Lebanese Proposal Viewed ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Shamir Meeting With Perez de Cuellar ..... I 1
Further Report ..... I 1
Banquet Remarks ..... I 1
Pazner on Opposition to International Conference ..... I 2
West Bank, Gaza Refugees Petition UN Secretary ..... I 2
Shamir Calls for Settlement Momentum ..... I 2
Arens Answers Rabin Proposal on Lebanon ..... I 2
Alignment Outlines Socioeconomic Plan ..... I 3
Progress in U.S.-Israeli Free Trade Zone Talks *[HA'ARETZ 12 Jun]* ..... I 4
Arens, Shultz 'Conflict' Over Settlement Funds *[HADASHOT 12 Jun]* ..... I 4
Increase in Terrorist Attempts in S. Lebanon ..... I 5
'Fierce' Demonstrations Follow Burj Rahhal Killing ..... I 5
PLO Organizing for Terrorist Activity *[MA'ARIV 8 Jun]* ..... I 5
West Bank Land Dealer Accused in Terrorist Plot *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Jun]* ..... I 6
Egyptian Infiltration Into Israel Reported *[DAVAR 13 Jun]* ..... I 6
Tabah Terminal Fence Still Standing *[HA'ARETZ 12 Jun]* ..... I 6

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Balance of Trade Agreements Follow Belgrade Sessions *[EL MOUDJAHID 1-2 Jun]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Bureau for Combating International Terrorism Set Up ..... Q 1
Television Feature, Anniversary Relay Denounce U.S. ..... Q 1
Iranian Ambassador Meets At-Turayki 10 Jun *[Tehran]* ..... Q 2

MAURITANIA

President Haydala Receives CGDK, U.S. Envoys ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

Opposition Paper Cites Hostile Political Campaign *[KUNA]* ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Emergency Order Forms Four Appeals Courts ..... Q 3
Numayri Establishes New Province in Southwest ..... Q 3

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Affirms Support to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait ..... Q 3
Economic Talks With Turkey Begin in Tunis *[Ankara]* ..... Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, Soviet Gosplan Official Hold Talks ..... R 1
Mengistu Sends Condolences on Berlinguer Death ..... R 1

KENYA

Briefs: New Weekly Paper ..... R 1
New Magazine Launched

SOMALIA

Opposition Claims 6 Regime Troops Killed *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

GUNT Appeals to Cameroon on Behalf of Refugees ..... S 1
GUNT's Kamougue Urges Franco-Libyan Dialogue ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Military Instructors Arrive From Britain ..... T 1

GHANA

Rawlings Receives Malian Foreign Minister ..... T 1
13 Trucks Intercepted Near Ivorian Border ..... T 1

MALI

USSR Donates Equipment to Peace Movement ..... T 1
Aid Fund Agreements Signed With France ..... T 1

NIGERIA

AFP: Lagos To Press OPEC for Higher Oil Quota ..... T 2
Cameroon's Envoy Calls for Reopening of Border ..... T 2
Buhari Responds to Bishops' Memo on Detainees ..... T 2
Nine Reportedly Killed in Tribal Land Clash ..... T 3
Editor Arrested, Ordered To Publish Correction ..... T 3
Tribunal 'Fairness,' Legal Representation Viewed ..... T 3

UPPER VOLTA

AFP Cites 'Official Source' on Execution of Plotters ..... T 4
Minister Reportedly Warns U.S., French Envoys ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to Sao Tome Leader ..... U 1
Kampuchean Foreign Minister Meets Jorge, Departs ..... U 1
UNITA Claims 321 Troops, 48 Cubans Killed ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Talks Held With Zimbabwe on Promoting Trade ..... U 1
Lesotho Foreign Minister Leaves After Visit ..... U 1
Masire, Mogwe Comment on Nkomati-Type Pact ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Minister Introduces New Internal Security Bill ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Captures 50 Bandits in Zambezia Province ..... U 1
Destroys Camp, Kills 30 ..... U 2
Visiting ANC Leader's Talks With Machel Reported ..... U 2
FRG Embassy Condemns SWAPO Arrests in Namibia ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

SAPA Reports Nujoma Remarks in Washington ..... U 2
Law Firm Instructed To Act for SWAPO Detainees ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Bill Provides for Uniform Election System ..... U 3
Mozambique May Welcome RSA Tourists This Year ..... U 3

ZAMBIA

Border With Zaire Closed at Mokambo 12 June ..... U 3
Protest Notes Exchanged ..... U 3
Party Secretary General to Zaire ..... U 4
President Kaunda Interviewed on BBC Program ..... U 4

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Meets With Botswana's Foreign Minister ..... U 6

BORBA Interviews 'Arafat on PLO Affairs

AU121620 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 Jun 84 p 14

[Excerpts] "We will ourselves resolve all problems and disagreements within the PLO through a democratic dialogue. In doing this, we will allow no external interferences into internal Palestinian affairs." PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat stressed in an interview with *BORBA* journalist Milan Milivojevic during his visit to our country.

Within this context, the question arose by itself about the results of the just held session of the Fatah Central Committee in Tunis, that is, about the directions of further action on strengthening the unity of the PLO.

Extensive Analysis

"This session was extremely important," Abu 'Ammar, as his nom de guerre reads, told us. "We carried out an extensive analysis of the situation within the PLO, particularly following the tragic events in Tripoli. We spoke frankly about everything — about, in essence, the Israeli-Arab offensive against the PLO, about the Palestinian-Palestinian dialogue, about efforts to normalize relations with Syria, about the situation in the occupied territories, the initiatives for solving the Iraqi-Iranian war, the developments in Lebanon...."

Trying to single out one of the more important questions on the agenda of this session, we asked Yasir 'Arafat what progress had been made in the efforts for normalizing relations with Damascus.

This question is closely connected with the reconstruction of the rebellion [as published] within Fatah and with the attempts aimed at overthrowing Yasir 'Arafat as leader; that is, the creation of a more militant (in the military sense) PLO that would operate to serve outside interests.

Among other things, what is involved here is also 'Arafat's expulsion from Damascus (the Israelis, nonetheless, enabled 'Arafat to make a considerably more dignified withdrawal from Beirut).

"Regrettably, there is no good news in this respect. We have engaged our friends — Algeria, South Yemen, the Soviet Union, and Saudi Arabia, and Yugoslavia, too, made efforts in this respect — to solve this problem. However, no progress has been made."

There is not much time, and 'Arafat is not a man who turns to the past very much. He frequently adopts important decisions "under pressure of time," decisions which later prove to be correct.

After leaving Tripoli with his fellow fighters, he first visited Egypt, provoking astonishment among the Arabs, primarily those from the ranks of "radicals." In reply to this question he simply says that that was "in accordance with the resolution of the PNC" (parliament), and that these contacts will be continued, because this is one of the basic directions for finding a solution for the Middle East crisis.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Fighters in Algeria

LD121949 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Tebessa this afternoon. He was met at the airport by the secretary of the governorate, the governor, and the commander of the military department. At the airport, 'Arafat inspected a guard of the People's National Army. Together with the accompanying delegation, he then went to the barracks where Palestinian fighters are stationed and delivered a speech in which he analyzed the dimensions of the stage that the Palestinian issue is passing — Palestinian, Arab, and international.

He also reviewed the situation in Lebanon and renewed the PLO's rejection of all the U.S.-Zionist plans, lauding the firm stance of the Algerian revolution on the side of the revolution of the Palestinian people, who asserted their determination to continue the march of the struggle until victory.

Palestinian Leader Al-Fahum Invited to Moscow

LD121811 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 12 Jun (KUNA) — A Palestinian leadership source has said that the chairman of the PNC, Khalid al-Fahum, today received a message from the Soviet leadership inviting him to visit the Soviet Union. The source added that the Soviet charge d'affaires conveyed this message during his meeting today with the PNC chairman. The source said the discussion at this meeting dealt with the Palestinian situation and developments in the Middle East. It added that the points of view between the two sides were totally "identical" on these matters. The source explained that the invitation to Al-Fahum to visit Moscow falls within the framework of efforts that the Soviet leadership is making with all Palestinian parties concerned to resolve internal differences within the PLO.

It is recalled that delegations from the Fatah Central Committee and from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine recently visited Moscow.

Fatah Delegation Concludes Moscow Talks

GF121840 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee delegation has concluded its official talks with the Soviet leadership as part of the complementary consultations between Palestinian and Soviet leaderships to strengthen joint struggle relations.

Aden Palestinian Dialogue Meetings Continue

JN121729 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The meetings of the Palestinian dialogue's third session are continuing in Aden. They are attended by Palestinian orga-

nizations affiliated with the PLO. This third session takes place within the framework of discussing ways to unite national efforts in order to reunite Palestinian ranks under the umbrella of the PLO and its revolutionary legitimacy and on the principle of its national independent decisionmaking. Our correspondent said that the meetings are taking place in a positive atmosphere where a spirit of national responsibility prevails.

Voice of PLO Account

JN081802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] As a follow-up to the intra-Palestinian dialogue meeting which began in Algiers, another round of dialogue will begin in Aden today between the Fatah delegation led by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and representatives of a number of Palestinian groups, including the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party. The Arab Liberation Front, which attended part of the Algiers meetings, is also expected to attend part of the Aden meeting. The meeting will be attended by PDRY and Algerian delegations. The meetings come amid feverish Arab attempts to affect the Palestinian dialogue and hamper it — attempts that have reached the extent of threats and blackmail.

Despite this blackmail, the spirit of national and pan-Arab responsibility, which Fatah has been showing and to which it has been committed, will continue to lead the organization in all these dialogues. This is due to the Fatah principle that the protection of our people's unity, which was manifested through their cohesion around the PLO and its legitimate leadership, makes it incumbent on Fatah — as a leading and pioneering movement in the Palestinian arena — to protect the unity of the tool of the revolution and defend our independent national Palestinian decisionmaking, which expresses our people's aspirations for emancipation, liberation, and national independence.

Qaddumi Interviewed by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT

PM121105 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Jun 84 p 1

[Report on interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan in London — date not given]

[Text] PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi has stressed that the Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah, out of its desire to maintain national unity and democratic practice in dialogue in which it believes, absolutely does not wish to act unilaterally in convening the PNC.

In an exclusive statement to *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Qaddumi said that the PLO still rejects Reagan's peace initiative and adheres to the Fes plan as a basis for settlement of the Palestinian problem.

In accordance with resolutions adopted at the PNC, he added, the PLO rejects authorizing or delegating any party to negotiate on its behalf on the basis of this peace plan or any other plan. The PLO still adheres to the Rabat summit resolution which provides that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and will continue to adhere to this right.

Qaddumi denied that the PLO Central Committee has decided to move the Palestinian leadership headquarters to Cairo.

He said that certain people talk about this subject in order to embarass Egypt, Tunisia, and the PLO.

There are no reasons that would impel the PLO to move its present headquarters from Tunisia.

Referring to relations with Egypt, he said that the farther it distances itself from the Camp David Accords the closer its ties with the PLO become.

He expressed the hope that in the near future Egypt will be able to get rid of the shackles of these accords so that it will return to the Arab fold and assume its leading role. There are slight signs of Egypt returning to the Arab ranks and getting rid of Camp David.

Speaking about mediation efforts by Algeria and the Soviet Union to restore normal relations between the PLO and Syria, he said that such mediation has failed to achieve any positive results.

He said that during his recent visit to Damascus and his meeting with Syrian officials, he did not feel that they were quite ready to discuss the question of restoring relations on a large scale. He denied that the Syrian leadership has made any specific conditions for the resumption of dialogue and restoration of relations with the PLO.

Referring to the reconciliation conference in Algiers between Fatah and a number of other Palestinian factions, he said that the major obstacle to the success of these meetings and the achievements of Palestinian national unity is "external pressure" on the factions. He declined to specify what these pressures are.

Qaddumi said that no faction has a right to demand changing the present PLO leadership outside the PNC, which is the only body qualified to elect a new Palestinian leadership, but admitted the need to inject some young elements into the present leadership.

He stressed that the PLO does not go along with those who bet on the Israeli Labor Party winning the coming elections in the hope that this might lead to peace in the area.

He said that despite all that has been said about the Labor Party and all that has been attributed to it, it ignores the PLO in its peace plans and rejects the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish a Palestinian state.

Qaddumi is currently visiting London in order to take part in a rally organized by the PLO on the anniversary of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. Qaddumi warned that there are signs of Lebanon tending toward final partitioning.

Reportage on Resistance Operations in Lebanon

Israeli Patrols Attacked

JN111959 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men this morning attacked a Zionist military patrol in the village of Ba'lul in occupied southern Lebanon. During this attack in which they used rockets and automatic weapons, the resistance men killed or wounded many Zionist soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the incident but, as usual, he did not disclose his losses. He said that the resistance men managed to withdraw before Israeli forces surrounded the area.

Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men yesterday attacked a Zionist military patrol in one of the streets of Sidon, killing or wounding several Zionist soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman also admitted this incident, but did not disclose his losses. He said that his forces surrounded the area and began a search for the resistance men, who returned safely to their bases.

Another group of resistance men attacked a military position belonging to renegade Antoine Lahad's forces in the main street of Sidon with hand grenades, killing or wounding several of Lahad's men.

Israeli Forces on Alert

GF112006 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Israeli troops were yesterday put on maximum alert after a group of Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance men crossed into the northern part of occupied Palestine. The Zionist forces closed roads and combed the area expecting that the national resistence men would carry out military operations against Zionist occupation forces.

3 Resistance Operations Reported

JN121757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men continue to further escalate their heroic operations against Zionsit invasion forces in occupied southern Lebanon, inflicting on them more casualties and losses.

A group of resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol south of the Az-Zahrani River. Using machine guns and rockets in their attack, resistance men destroyed a Zionist military vehicle and killed or wounded its personnel. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but claimed that only three Zionist soldiers were wounded. He said that his forces immediately waged an extensive search for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

Another group of resistance men yesterday attacked a Zionist military patrol with machine guns and rockets on the coastal road between Sidon and Tyre. Eyewitnesses said that two Zionist soldiers were wounded in the attack and were moved to a place close to the agent Antoine Lahad's army. Eyewitnesses added that the Zionist invasion forces blocked the road and arrested a number of citizens.

A third group of resistance men attacked with hand grenades yesterday a Zionist military patrol 4 kilometers north of An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon. Several Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but, as usual, refrained from noting casualties.

'UKAZ on New Islamic Initiative on Gulf War

GF101634 Doha QNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Jidda, 10 Jun (QNA) — A press report published here today said that a new Islamic initiative to end the Iraqi-Iranian war is currently being studied. In a report today, the Saudi newspaper *'UKAZ* quoted well-informed Islamic circles as saying that the initiative will be conveyed by the president of one of the Islamic states who will visit Baghdad and Tehran after coordinating with the Islamic Good Offices Committee.

Briefs

New Magazine Published —Ad-Diyar Press and Publications Corporation has published the first issue of *AL-BILAD* magazine. This magazine is considered the first Arab magazine specializing in occupied territory affairs. The first issue of this magazine contains several columns, interviews, reports, and dispatches on current issues in the Arab and Palestinian arenas. This is in addition to dispatches from the occupied territories. [Text] [Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 12 Jun 84 JN]

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Foreign Ministers Open Talks in At-Ta'if

LD122004 Riyadh SPA in English 1918 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, June 12, SPA — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council began talks here tonight behind closed doors, under the chairmanship of Qatari State Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani.

Prior to his departure from Muscat today, Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah said the meeting will discuss the situation in the Gulf region and measure to defuse current tension to protect the interests of the six nations.

The meeting is attended by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah.

The GCC groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Resume Talks on War

LD131058 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, June 13 (KUNA) — Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) resume sitting here Wednesday to discuss a lengthy agenda following Tuesday's in camera session that tackled the mounting tension in the Gulf region.

An official Saudi source said the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman reviewed the latest developments of the Iran-Iraq war and the consequences of Iranian attacks on Arab non-belligerent oil tankers.

Meanwhile, the GCC secretary general 'Abdallah Bisharah said the ministers will further discuss the security situation in the region and said contacts with international bodies showed a consensus that the Gulf should remain a peaceful region.

Bisharah added that UN Resolution 552 of late last month condemning Iranian attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers reflected international support for the GCC "rightful position."

Bisharah, told reporters following the Tuesday closed session that after the UN resolution the GCC countries maintain contacts with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the Gulf war developments and examine every possible means that might be conducive to peace.

Asked on GCC attitude toward Perez de Cuellar's appeal to Iran and Iraq to refrain from bombarding cities, which was heeded by the two warring nations, Bisharah said: "The GCC member states support any act that may alleviate tension and anything that would defuse volatility." Underlining the keenness of the GCC countries to seek peaceful solutions for the conflict in the area, he affirmed that these states preserve the right to self-defense. He did not elaborate.

The ministers are due to review committee reports on budgetary, economic and administrative issues before they conclude their conference later in the day.

Conclude Second Session

LD131408 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1339 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] At-Ta'if, 13 Jun (SPA) — The GCC foreign ministers have ended the work of their second session held earlier today which discussed a number of issues on the agenda. The ministers will resume their meetings this evening.

KUWAIT

Civil Defense Exercise Features Mock Air Raid

LD131248 Kuwait KUNA in English 1156 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 13 (KUNA) — Sirens wailed across Kuwait Wednesday morning in trial alarms against external dangers, a move aimed at checking the country's civil defense preparedness in (?case) of emergency.

The Civil Defense Department, meanwhile, carried out an exercise for a mock air raid on the Ash-Shuwaykh water desalination plant. The head of the department, Brigadier Khalid Rashid al-Qu'ud told KUNA the exercise, from the moment the sirens were heard until the civil defense teams arrived at the site of the mock air strike, took six minutes.

Al-Qu'ud told KUNA the exercise, the first of its kind in Kuwait, was 80 percent successful.

The civil Defense Department will carry out similar exercises at a larger scale, and some of which might not be made public, he said.

Participating in the mock civil defense alert were the Traffic Department, the Fire Brigade, the Army, the National Guard, and the Ministries of Health, Water and Electricity, Interior, Transport, Al-Qu'ud said.

Foreign Minister on Gulf States' Responsibility

LD121927 Kuwait KUNA in English 1659 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 12 (KUNA) — The deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs and information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Tuesday that Kuwait was awaiting what action the UN Security Council will take following last Sunday's Iranian attack against *Kazimah* oil tanker but reminded that the primary responsibility rested on the shoulder of all the Gulf countries in protecting themselves without depending on any part from outside the region.

Talking to newsmen prior to his departure for At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia to attend the 11th regular session of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministerial meeting, the official stated that the Security Council has been informed of the latest Iranian air attack against the Kuwaiti oil tanker *Kazimah* last Sunday

and recalled that under the operative part of Resolution 552 condemning previous Iranian attacks, the UN Security Council is deemed to be in session.

"Kuwait," Shaykh Sabah said, "is watching developments in the situation and what action the (Security) Council will take in this respect." He however assured that the responsibility of defending the Gulf rests primarily with all the Gulf states which should not look upon any party from outside the region for their defence, he stressed.

On the prospective application of the joint Arab defence pact in case of renewed hostilities, Shaykh Sabah recalled that a decision to this effect has been taken by the recent Arab League meeting in Tunis but reminded that the primary responsibility lies with the parties directly concerned. He added that Kuwait fully understands the current situation of the Arab homeland which is torn by wide dissents and wars of fratricide.

Asked about reports that Kuwait intends to export its crude from non-Kuwaiti terminals, the official said the matter was the concern of Kuwait and explained that Kuwait has several outlets, and not only through the Strait of Hormuz, to ship its crude exports depending on agreements with the parties directly concerned.

Shaykh Sabah is accompanied to the GCC meeting, which opens in At-Ta'if this evening, by the director of his office, Sulayman Majid ash-Shahin and secretary of the committee of cooperation with the Arabian Gulf countries, Dr Salim Jabir al-Ahmad. The minister was seen off at the airport by (?the) secretary of the Ministry of Information, Shaykh Nasir al-Ahmad, the foreign under secretary Rashid ar-Rashid, other senior officials, and the Saudi charge d'affaires here.

OMAN

King Husayn Arrives 12 Jun; Received by Sultan

GF121752 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in the country this evening leading a high-level delegation on a 2-day official visit to the Sultanate. He was received by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

Talks With Qabus

JN122140 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Salalah — The Jordanian side under His Majesty King Husayn and the Omani side under His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id held a 2-hour meeting in Salalah this evening. During the meeting, they evaluated the situation in the Arab world and developments in the Iraq-Iran war and its consequences on the region's security and stability. The two sides expressed their great concern over the increased intensity of the Iranian stand against Iraq and the Arab Gulf states. They affirmed their concern about rebuilding effective Arab solidarity to confront the challenges imposed on the Arab nation. They noted the importance of continuing coordination and consultation and strengthening joint cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

Foreign Minister on Gulf's Alternatives

GF121430 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country this afternoon heading the Sultanate's delegation to the ministerial meeting of the 11th session of the GCC ministerial council to be held today in At-Ta'if in the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Prior to departure he made a statement to the media: This meeting will discuss the current situation in the Gulf arena and the general stance of the Gulf countries on the current regional situation and proposed measures to reduce its tension and to safeguard the interests of the council countries. Asked about alternative solutions to export Gulf oil if the bombing of the tankers in the Gulf region continued, he said the council countries are making efforts to find a common ground to stop the attacks on international navigation, whether in the Gulf or in any other area. However, the Gulf countries must certainly find other alternatives, the most important of which is to speed up the completion of the oil pipeline projects through the desert to the Arabian Sea and secure a free passage for the Gulf oil. Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war he said that the war is still under way and is a source of concern and danger; thus, every means should be used to stop it.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah was seen off by Sayf ibn Hamad Al-Battashi, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; the Saudi charge d'affaires to the Sultanate and a number of officials at the ministry.

SAUDI ARABIA

Source Refutes Iranian Charge on Foreign Pilots

GF130700 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] A responsible source at the Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry made a statement yesterday answering the allegations of the Iranian official news media yesterday that the pilots who downed the Iranian plane were not Saudis, that the United States is planning to launch air attacks on Iranian oil installations in cooperation with some Arab states including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that the operation will be launched from a Saudi military base, and that the Pentagon will despatch U.S. pilots to lead the operation.

The source said: We wish to confirm that all this information is completely fabricated and entirely untrue. We wish also to stress that all the pilots who work in the Saudi Air Force are sons of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and that not a single foreign pilot is among them.

UAE

Official Reports on Budget Commitments

GF120850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0555 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jun (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Hamid al-Qasimi, minister of state for Supreme Council affairs of the UAE federation, has noted that all the emirates belonging to the federation have affirmed their commitment to contribute to the UAE general budget the same percentage as Abu Dhabi and Dubai's contribution. This contribution represents 50 percent of their revenues.

He pointed out that their highnesses the members of the Supreme Council federation expressed their readiness to contribute to the general budget provided that settling these contributions will be in the next fiscal years and in accordance with the financial and economic conditions of each emirate. He said the Supreme Council is spending 2 billion dirhams to settle debts owed to the state by companies and citizens. This money will be allocated from sources other than this year's general budget of the federation.

Minister's Statement Stresses Hopes for Peace

GF121916 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jun (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Abu Dhabi this afternoon for At-Ta'if leading a delegation to attend the meetings of 11th session of the GCC ministerial council which will be held there later today.

In a predeparture statement, 'Abdallah emphasized the significance of this session due to the circumstances which the Gulf region is witnessing. This session is very important regarding the developments of the recent conflicts in the Gulf, the Iraqi-Iranian war developments, and the UN secretary general's call to stop shelling cities, which Iraq and Iran has accepted, he said.

Rashid 'Abdallah welcomed the two countries' acquiescence to this call and expressed the hope that these contacts the UN secretary general and some peaceloving countries are making will further develop. "We hope these efforts will receive a great response from the two parties so peace and security will be achieved in the Gulf region," he said.

PDRY

Strength of Relations With PLO Affirmed

GF121812 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jun 84

["News and Comment" Program by Ja'far 'Aydarus]

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, reiterated our country's permanent and firm solidarity with the struggle of our fraternal Arab Palestinian people and their revolution under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

This took place during a reception hosted by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in honor of the Palestinian delegations participating in the Palestinian talks being held in Aden.

The delegations praised the stance adopted by the YSP, our national democratic government and our people in supporting the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution and all the powers of the Arab and international national liberation movement.

This [word indistinct] appreciation reflects the joint position in mutual confidence and a united stance. This is important to the talks currently being held among the Palestinian factions and to all the contacts and consultations among the Arab national and democratic powers because it is as important as this struggle. It is an historic and vital task for PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people which seeks their firm national rights to return to their homeland and for self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil.

The continuous development of all contacts and joint work among the Arab national and democratic powers against imperialism, Zionism and reactionaryism is also important. It is clear that the role of the YSP and our democratic government toward the current talks among the Palestinian revolution factions is a role which is respected and appreciated by those factions and is a factor providing support and encouragement to all factions of the Palestinian revolution to strengthen their cohesion and unity and to continue their struggle under the PLO's leadership.

Thus, while they are negotiating, the Palestinian revolution factions are aware of the importance of speeding up the desired results because this not only serves the Palestinian national issue but also all Arab liberation struggle issues, and will pave the way for further uniting the ranks of the Arab national and democratic powers and strengthening their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

'Ali on Facilities for U.S., Other Issues

NC131124 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, foreign minister and acting prime minister, has stressed that the Egyptian initiative to end the Gulf war provides for a sound and balanced foundation between Iran and Iraq, so that if both countries want to end the war, there will be an acceptable basis for negotiation. In a statement to the weekly magazine *AKHIR SA'AH* appearing in its 13 June issue, 'Ali said that certain parties at the level of the nonaligned countries and others are apprehensive about this initiative, because although the initiative may be acceptable, the timing is unsuitable since both combatants are not yet willing to end the war.

Referring to Egypt's stand on the issue of providing facilities to assist any foreign country, 'Ali said this is conditional on a formal request from the foreign country. He pointed out that the Gulf countries continue to depend upon themselves and said proof of this is that these countries requested arms from the United States but not from any country benefiting from [the war] and which has interests in the region.

'Ali affirmed that the Egyptian base in Ra's Banas falls under Egyptian sovereignty, and, despite the fact that it is jointly financed by the United States and Egypt, the United States does not have the right to use it as a base. He said that this only gives the United States the right to use the facilities available there, and, thus, the use of the Egyptian base in Ra's Banas to help the Gulf countries is conceivable if the situation so requires. He further said that it is obvious that the Gulf countries are thus far avoiding an intervention by the big powers and escalation or internationalization of the conflict in the hope that Iran will agree to stop attacking oil tankers. Since every country has the right to defend itself, it is not inconceivable for these countries to make security arrangements for their ships. This may place two choices before Iran: either confront these countries militarily to achieve its goals or allow civil navigation in the area.

'Ali said that foreign intervention may protect international navigation and the ports of the Gulf countries, but cannot do more. He emphasized that the United States is not serious about undertaking a military adventure because it is unreasonable for the United States to look for problems.

'Ali said that the circumstances that led to the abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty in the past were due to several things. Perhaps one was that the Soviet Union at one time did not fulfill its (?commitments) to Egypt. He said that this stage is now over. Regarding Egypt's relations with the United States, 'Ali said they are quite balanced.

'Ali pointed out that in order to make progress in the region, Israel must desist from its practices in the West Bank and Gaza and demonstrate a positive intention for a peaceful solution. With regard to the Arabs, the PLO must decide and proceed with King Husayn through negotiations toward a formula for the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that unless Arab-Israeli negotiations move forward, it will be difficult to solve the Middle East issue.

Concluding his statement, 'Ali asserted that Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank. He said that Egypt previously set forth the notion of a unified Jerusalem, regarding its basic structure with two municipalities and a higher council. He said that Egypt still holds to this view and expressed his belief that this is the most just solution. He said that Egypt does not support the notion of an internationalization of Jerusalem.

More on U.S. Facilities

NC121647 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, June 12 (AFP) — Egypt will offer the United States facilities at a Red Sea base to enable it to aid Gulf countries, "on condition that one of those countries makes the request," interim Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today. Mr 'Ali, who is also foreign minister, said in an interview published in the latest edition of the weekly *AKHIR SA'AH* that the United States would be able to use the Ra's Banas aeronaval base on the south of Egypt's Red Sea coast.

It was clear that the Gulf countries were trying to avoid intervention by the superpowers or the internationalisation of the Iran-Iraq war, Mr 'Ali said.

"The Gulf states are relying on themselves. The proof of that is that certain of them have asked the United States solely for arms, and not for an intervention," Mr 'Ali said. As long as the Gulf states were "convinced of their military potential they will not ask for any intervention, even from Arab states," he said. However, "one could envisage an eventual foreign involvement with the Gulf countries to ensure the protection of ports, airports, and navigation in the Gulf".

On Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union, Mr 'Ali stressed the development of economic ties between Moscow and Cairo, but said a "divergence of views" persisted over the Middle East problem.

Asked about Egypt's conditions for re-establishing relations with Syria, he said Egypt was not imposing any conditions. "Syria is following its policy, and we are following ours," Mr 'Ali said. They had the same views on resolving the Israeli-Arab crisis, but differed over the method to use, he said.

Ghali Leaves for Visits to Britain, Mexico

NC130818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 June (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, this morning left Cairo on a visit of several days to Britain. During the visit, Ghali will meet with Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Richard Luce for talks on developments in the Middle East and Gulf regions.

Following his visit to Britain Ghali will pay an official 5-day visit to Mexico, during which he will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. He will also open the second session of the African-Latin American dialogue scheduled to convene in Mexico 18-22 June.

SLP Leader Urges Amendment to Electoral Law

PM130923 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 4 Jun 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ibrahim Shukri Announces: The Labor Party Will Continue To Play Its National Role"]

[Text] The Socialist Labor Party [SLP] leader, Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, has announced that his party will continue to play its national role, but more effectively. At a press conference he held on 2 June, the SLP leader called for the amendment of the current electoral law. He also said that his party will try to cooperate with the Wafd Party in the interest of the public.

He added that competition between parties before elections is a normal thing, but now that the election battle is over we look forward to full cooperation.

Muslim Brotherhood Leader on Elections, Policy

PM121350 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 9-15 Jun 84 pp 9, 10

[Unattributed interview with Muslim Brotherhood Supreme Guide 'Umar at-Talmasani in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Now that the elections are over, there have been conflicting views regarding the extent of impartiality in these elections and conflicting assessments as to who really won and who really lost the elections. May we have your assessment of the elections?

[At-Talmasani] I just want to mention a principle which is quite clear to my mind. The Egyptian parties have been fighting one another bitterly. I blame the parties for that. I would have preferred it if the parties had paid more attention to the dangers threatening Egypt and national causes and joined hands to ward off these dangers. We could differ over peripheral and minor issues later. What is now happening between the various parties is tearing the nation apart. I do not want to subscribe to that.

I will not comment on the government's measures and I will not voice any objections. I am not concerned here with the question of whether the government rigged the elections or not, or whether it exerted pressure or not. I make no charges against the government because if I accuse the government of rigging the elections or anything like that, I would only be fanning the fire.

[Question] Did you expect the Muslim Brotherhood to win more than the 10 seats it actually did win, bearing in mind that there were 22 Muslim Brotherhood candidates?

[At-Talmasani] As you say, we had 22 candidates. We would have been satisfied if only five of them won.

[Question] What you expect is one thing and what you consider satisfactory is quite another. Did you expect the Muslim Brotherhood to win more seats?

[At-Talmasani] I think that if matters had proceeded normally, all the Brotherhood candidates would have won.

[Question] The Muslim Brotherhood agreed to participate in the election game. Do you believe you have achieved a political victory?

[At-Talmasani] We were completely serious when we joined in the elections. Our aim was to reach parliament through a legal channel, the Wafd Party, because People's Assembly members enjoy parliamentary immunity. The brothers who will reach the Assembly will speak on behalf of the Brotherhood, will urge enforcement of the Islamic shari'a laws, and will embarrass the government on this issue without fear of detention or torture. We do exist out on the streets, but legally we do not exist. So the presence of some of us in the People's Assembly enables us to say what we want to say through them. We will urge the prime minister and the Assembly majority to implement the Islamic shari'a.

Muslim Brotherhood members were once considered to be religion peddlers, terrorists, and fugitives. Now some of them are People's Assembly members, watching the government and entitled to make it account for its actions.

[Question] In the beginning Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din used to describe his party's relations with the Muslim Brotherhood as an alliance. Recently he has been stressing that they are relations of sympathy. Which description is nearer to the truth in your opinion?

[At-Talmasani] We leave it to Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din to describe them as he pleases. I describe them as relations of cooperation for the general good. As long as you uphold what is right, you can describe my attitude any way you like. We are not politicians. The first principle of any party is that it wants to assume power, but we do not want power. We will support anyone who enforces God's law. What matters to us is not who rules but how they rule.

[Question] In reply to a question about the presence of the Muslim Brotherhood in the People's Assembly, Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha said that there is no legal group called the Muslim Brotherhood and that there is only the Wafd Party. What is your comment on that?

[At-Talmasani] He is right.

[Question] Will the Muslim Brotherhood try to regain legitimacy?

[At-Talmasani] We will request the People's Assembly to allow the return of the Brotherhood.

[Question] You now have in the People's Assembly an entity that is distinguishable from the other parties. Can you claim to have your own political program?

[At-Talmasani] We have our own broad lines and specific views on foreign and domestic policies. On foreign affairs, we say: "We will be peaceful toward those who are peaceful with us and we will be hostile to those who antagonize us." Our position on Camp David has been known since the agreements were signed. Nobody was as opposed to them as we were. We still oppose them and we always will oppose them. As-Sadat, may God have mercy on him and us, as well as Husni Mubarak and Kamal

Hasan 'Ali have all admitted that Israel has violated the letter and spirit of the treaty. Our view that there can be no valid pledge from these people [Israelis] was correct.

[Question] What about your domestic policy, your relations with the Copts, the economic situation, and the democratic experiment?

[At-Talmasani] Our domestic policy is quite clear. The charge leveled against us is sectarianism, but [former Muslim Brotherhood leader] Al-Banna used to invite Christian men of religion to Muslim conferences and celebrations. Our relations with the Christians are Islamic relations. No minority in the world enjoys the rights which the Christian minority in Egypt enjoys.

[Question] What about the democratic experiment?

[At-Talmasani] We want more freedom to the point where a citizen can stand up and, without fear, tell the ruler: "You have erred."

AL-AHALI Accuses NDP of Rigging Elections

PM111415 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 30 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Assassination of the 'Democracy Dream' and the Danger of Violence"]

[Text] On a cold and extremely difficult day the NDP committed its crime. It killed the democracy dream and the hope for freedom in Egypt. That party was not content with its prior falsification of the voters' will through the electoral law and the restricted proportional lists which combined the demerits of individual representation and proportional lists as the world knows them and added their own demerits as well. The ruling party was not content with the open and flagrant interference of ministers, governors, and local government bodies in the election campaign, or with their exploitation of public interests and funds in an obvious attempt to intimidate or bribe the people. The ruling party was not content with its monopoly of the so-called national radio, television, and press, which it used as a propaganda machine for itself and which it used in its crusade against opposition parties and their slogans and history. The ruling party was not content with the intimidation campaign and attempts to cast doubt on the faith, patriotism, and even honor of others. The ruling party was not content with all these things which the opposition parties and forces tolerated in the hope of opening even a small road to democracy.

However, that party which, strangely enough, describes itself as national and democratic, decided to monopolize power and usurp 5 more years of government without control or restriction by directly rigging the actual elections on 27 May 1984. It prevented tens of thousands of voters from casting their votes in many constituencies. Those voters discovered that their names were not listed with the committees mentioned in their ballot cards. When some insisted on looking for their names on the lists of other committees they discovered that the lists given to the committees did not match the announced lists.

Furthermore, the NDP resorted to violence and thuggery in the constituencies where senior NDP and government leaders were candidates and where the opposition was clearly effective. It used force to throw NPUG and other opposition representatives out of certain positions. It prevented others from joining committees and it used violence, including firearms, against opposition candidates and representatives, some of whom were taken hostage. The committee chairmen who insisted on law enforcement were assaulted. All this took place under the eyes of the police, who in fact provided protection for NDP violence under the false pretext of neutrality. In the absence of NPUG and other opposition observers, and sometimes in the absence of committee chairmen, the NDP thugs, in the presence of NDP leaders and candidates, cast votes in favor of the NDP on behalf of the dead, the absent, and those working abroad.

By using outright violence, the NDP has taken the country to the brink of the abyss and has told the people who voted for the opposition parties that democratic change is an illusion and that the only language spoken by our rulers today is the language of violence. This is an extremely serious matter. We have repeatedly warned against it. If Egypt returns to the cycle of violence and counterviolence, the result will be certain catastrophe.

During the past 2 years many people were willing to bet that some of our rulers had learned the lesson of the 1979 elections, which were rigged by the government of As-Sadat, Mustafa Khalil, and An-Nabawi Isma'il, and that they had learned the lesson of September 1981 and the lesson of the stand [As-Sadat's assassination]. It seems, however, that they only learned how to change tactics in addition to the art of forgery. The 1984 elections were worse than the 1979 elections.

Our party will not lose much because of this result. The opposite may even be true. Our party has lived for 5 years outside the fabricated institutions such as the People's Assembly and local councils. It will not be harmed by 5 more years outside these institutions. What really worries and concerns us is this: What is the way to stop the violence which emerged in these elections and what is the way to restore public confidence in the possibility of change through democracy and through the ballot box?

Unless that is done, the deluge will sweep everything away and the responsibility will fall squarely on the shoulders of the NDP and its determination to win overwhelmingly by force, thuggery, and forgery. It is up to that party to find a solution.

Committees for Sudanese Integration Meet

NC121907 Cairo MENA in English 1856 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, June 12 (MENA) — All committees of Egyptian-Sudanese integration met today to discuss the progress of work during the past six months. Each committee reported on the work it had done. Abu Bakr 'Uthman, secretary-general of the High Integration Council, who presided over the meeting, said the integration work is proceeding steadily and systematically. He added that the present initial stage of integration is proceeding according to plan.

President Receives Perez de Cuellar's Message

JN121752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a message from UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressing his deep appreciation of Iraq's response to his proposal on halting the shelling of towns. The UN secretary general also expressed confidence that Iraq will immediately order its Armed Forces to implement this pledge — a pledge that the international community welcomes with gratitude. In his message, Perez de Cuellar pointed out that he has issued instructions to contact the Iraqi and Iranian permanent UN representatives in order to discuss the necessary measures that can confirm the two sides' abidance by their commitment.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,494 — 12 June

JN121718 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1650 GMT 12 June 84

[Communique No 1,494 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 12 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the sake of keeping proud Iraq strong and lofty, and for the sake of safeguarding Iraq's people and territory against the criminal Khomeyniite evil and aggression, our brave Armed Forces are continuing their activities in the operational sectors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The rancorous Iranian regime shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, and their environs with heavy artillery at the following times, causing losses in life and property:

A. Basra: From 0040-0355 today [2040-2355 GMT 11 June], wounding three civilians and damaging five houses.

B. Khanaqin: From 0250-0400 today, wounding 1 civilian, demolishing 12 houses, and damaging 16 other houses and 1 school.

C. Mandali: From 0100-0400 today, demolishing seven houses and damaging six other houses and two schools.

D. Zurbatiyah: From 0405 -0420 today, setting fire to one orchard.

2. One of our forward units pounded a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing six and destroying one infantry position.

3. One of our forward units fired on a number of enemy positions opposite our positions in the operational area east of Basra, setting enemy positions and equipment on fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our patrols managed to capture one enemy boat and to destroy one hardware stockpile.

4. One of our forward units, using all types of weapons, pounded a group of enemy troops who tried to approach our forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield and forced them to flee. One 81-mm mortar, one hardware stockpile, and one weapon emplacement were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

5. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 June 1984

Armed Forces Ready for Any Eventuality

JN130921 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0810 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The UN secretary general's proposal to refrain from shelling the cities was implemented as of the first minute of 12 June. Whether or not the Iranian enemy abides by its commitment, our valiant Armed Forces will remain alert and fully ready to confront any eventuality. This is so because the agreement has nothing to do with the fighters. It is only an administrative measure, as the leader, President Saddam Husayn, has explained.

As for the fighters, their only duty is to wait for the enemy, to closely observe its movements, and to be prepared at all time to wage battle with it. Our dying enemy is cunning and wicked hopeing our determination will wane and our arms will relax, so it will be able to double-cross us and deprive us of our victories. Therefore, we must be more alert, better prepared, and more determined to fight and wipe out the enemy in order to score the decisive and great victory.

Our fingers must remain on the trigger, because the trigger is the key to salvation, as our victorious leader Saddam Husayn says. If our fingers had not tightly held the trigger during the past years, we would not have scored these victories and our enemy would not have sustained defeats and disappointments. Our vicious enemy only understands the logic of force. In this case, we must keep our weapons pointed at it, deal it more blows, and continue to hit the enemy on its head until it dies. Even though the enemy is in its death throes, we must expect it to attack at any time. This means that we must always be prepared to crush its head and to fire the bullet of mercy and definitely kill it, as President Saddam Husayn says.

Jasim Denies Algerian Mediation To End War

GF121444 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 9 Jun 84 p 1

[AS-SIYASAH dispatch from Baghdad]

[Text] Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi minister of culture and information, yesterday said that Mohamed Abdelghani, Algerian envoy and minister counselor at the presidency, had not come to Baghdad for any mediation to end the Iraq-Iran war.

The Iraqi official was answering questions put by *AS-SIYASAH* on special Algerian efforts connected with a new move to stop the war. He added that the visit of the Algerian envoy "was ordinary, only for exploration and to learn about developments in the war."

Answering a question on Iranian attacks against Iraqi cities, the Iraqi minister said, "The continuous attack against the city of Basra and other Iraqi cities has inflicted heavy losses in lives and property." He affirmed that this monstrous attack will not go unpunished. "We have warned the citizens of 15 Iranian cities that Iraq will not bear the responsibility for what harm might happen to them and that the Iranian regime alone bears this responsibility, because it adopted this method following its disgraceful failure to break the siege of Khark Island and Iranian oil ports and its great defeats during the battles which took place east of Basra, Maysan, and the Tigris."

Asked about Iran's inspection of ships entering the Gulf waters through the Strait of Hormuz, the Iraqi information minister said, "This is intended to drag the region into further dangers and foreign intervention because through this important and vital passage the world's oil supplies pass.

Reportage on Visit by ROK Construction Minister

Kim Song-pae Arrives 10 Jun

JN100844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA) — ROK Construction Minister Kim Song-pae arrived in Baghdad today to lead his country's delegation to the meetings of the first session of the Iraqi-Korean joint committee for economic and technical cooperation, scheduled to begin today. Kim told INA that the committee will discuss ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, training, and construction. He stressed that the results of the meetings will deepen the existing ties of friendship and serve the two peoples' common interests.

Ministerial Talks Begin

JN111338 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — Iraq and South Korea resumed here Monday ministerial talks on cementing trade, economic and technical cooperation.

The talks were cochaired by Minister of Transport and Communication 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim and South Korean Construction Minister Kim Song-Pae, who arrived in Baghdad yesterday.

The talks fall within the first session of the Iraqi-South Korean joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation that started here yesterday.

Four subcommittees were set up to explore means and ways for bilateral cooperation in the fields of construction, energy, industry, trade, agriculture, and exchange of expertise in the field of scientific research.

Ramadan, Kim Song-pae Confer

JN111706 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received Kim Song-pae, ROK construction minister and head of the Korean side to the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Korean committee.

The two sides discussed the subject of the first session of the joint Iraqi-Korean committee and the positive results of the talks that were held in a cordial atmosphere with a view to reaching several new agreements on the present and future bilateral cooperation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan and Kim Song-pae expressed satisfaction with the progress of bilateral relations. They emphasized the importance of expanding and promoting them in all fields in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabir 'Abd ar-Rahim and the South Korean charge d'affaires in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN121537 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1322 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — Iraq and South Korea today signed joint minutes on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation at the end of the meetings of the first session of the joint Iraqi-Korean committee. Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim signed them for Iraq, and ROK Construction Minister Kim Song-pae for South Korea.

The Iraqi transport and communications minister praised the development of bilateral relations in the various fields.

Kim Song-pae Interviewed by AL-JUMHURIYAH

JN130723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) — ROK Construction Minister Kim Song-pae has stated that his country is extremely interested in the constructive relations it has with Iraq and with the other Arab countries.

In an interview with *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published today, the ROK minister said that his country cannot give up its fruitful relations with Iraq. The ROK minister denied reports that his country has exported weapons to Iran, stressing that his country's relations with Iran have deteriorated and that there is no reason to export weapons to it. Kim Song-pae expressed his country's appreciation of Iraq's peaceful stands and the proposals it has submitted for a just settlement of the dispute with Iran.

The ROK minister left Baghead yesterday after a 3-day visit to Iraq during which he headed his country's delegation to the first session of the joint Iraqi-Korean committee.

Minister Departs 12 Jun

JN121954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — ROK Construction Minister Kim Song-pae left Baghdad for home tonight following a 5-day visit to Iraq.

Kim greatly admired the comprehensive advancement Iraq is witnessing despite the long war it is waging. He said that this reflects Iraq's political stability and growing development. He described his visit as successful and said that the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed during the visit represents a new push in the developing relations between the two friendly countries.

Oil Delegation To Discuss Pipeline With Saudi Arabia

JN101111 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun — Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd ar-Rahim left for Saudi Arabia at the head of a delegation today. In a statement to INA, 'Abd ar-Rahim said that he will discuss with officials at the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs the progress of work on the project of the Iraqi pipeline to the Red Sea across Saudi Arabia.

Oil Minister, Delegation Depart for Brazil

JN130706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Brazil this morning at the head of a delegation on a 4-day official visit.

In a statement to INA, Taqi said that during this visit he will hold talks with Brazilian officials on ways to promote cooperation between Iraq and Brazil in the sphere of industry, oil, and oil marketing in a manner that will bolster friendly relations and serve both peoples joint interests.

Trade Minister Returns From Meeting in Sweden

JN080944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned here last night at the end of a visit to Sweden during which he headed the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the fourth joint Iraqi-Swedish committee for trade, economic, and technical cooperation which ended its meetings here yesterday.

The Iraqi and Swedish sides signed a protocol on promoting trade and economic relations and expanding scientific and technical cooperation between Iraq and Sweden.

During the visit, Hasan 'Ali held talks with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and with the ministers of foreign affairs and trade on ways to promote bilateral relations. Hasan 'Ali also met with directors of several Swedish firms, who expressed their desire to increase their companies' participation in several Iraqi development projects.

Hasan 'Ali described the visit as successful, and said that the Swedish officials have expressed their desire to promote relations with Iraq, particularly in the economic sphere.

ATH-THAWRAH Reiterates Support for Gulf States

JN100634 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0550 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA) — The newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* has emphasized Iraq's support for the Arab Gulf states in defending their security and sovereignty.

In an editorial today, the paper adds that these states will find Iraq on their side with all the sophisticated weapons and great military capabilities in its possession — weapons and capabilities whose effectiveness and destructive power are known to the Iranians. It points out that Iran's rulers know only the language of force. Therefore, they will not renounce their reckless policy unless painful blows are dealt to their rotten heads. The paper indicates that the painful Iraqi blows dealt to the Iranian regime's forces, concentration centers, and basic economic links are the only way to break the Khomeyniite arrogance and destroy the head of the mule that is weakened by its wounds and that is desperately trying to find a way to achieve its evil ambitions.

The paper stresses that Iraq's policy of firmly and strongly deterring the aggressors is an unwavering policy. Therefore, it concludes, Iraq will continue to strike at the empty heads that want to undermine its security, sovereignty, and right to live.

Purchase of Soviet-Made Missiles Reported

LD080906 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, June 8 (MAP) — Iraq has purchased a week ago Soviet-made missiles "AS-4", and "AS-6". The medium range missiles are computer guided, well informed diplomatic source in Baghdad disclosed.

The same sources affirmed that Iraq has fully obtained Soviet-made Sol-Sol [SS, surface-to-surface] missiles.

In a speech delivered two weeks ago, President Saddam Husayn of Iraq had announced that his country would purchase in the coming days weapons with which it would be able to destroy the Khark Island.

King Husayn Leaves for Brief Visit to Oman

JN121232 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman today for Oman on a short working visit during which he will meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to discuss the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and its effects on the region as well as coordination and cooperation between Jordan and Oman.

Those who saw his majesty off were: His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the president of the Senate, the minister of the court, his highness the chief chamberlain, the ministers, senior officials, and the Omani ambassador in Amman.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath as the regent before His Majesty King Husayn and the ministers while the king is away from the homeland.

His Majesty King Husayn is accompanied by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Chief of the Court Marwan al-Qasim; and Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Perez de Cuellar Makes Statement, Leaves

JN121553 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has expressed his thanks and appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, and senior Jordanian officials for giving him the opportunity to exchange viewpoints on the situation in the Middle East and for acquainting him with the Jordanian Government's stand on many issues.

In a statement before leaving Amman today after an official visit to Jordan, Perez de Cuellar said: The important thing is not only to achieve peace in the region, but also to achieve a just and permanent peace.

The UN secretary general added that during the visit he exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Arab Gulf and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, who saw Perez de Cuellar off, made a press statement at Amman Airport in which he said that the talks were successful and fruitful and that viewpoints on all matters discussed were identical. He said: Holding an international conference was our priority in the discussions, but the talks dealt with a number of other possibilities on which viewpoints were identical.

On the effectiveness of the decisions adopted, Al-Masri said: Wherever we talk, whether at an international conference or elsewhere, we will talk about implementing UN resolutions. We will not talk about new principles, because the principles exist in UN Resolution 242. If we go [to the talks], we will go to implement this resolution.

On the U.S. role regarding the international conference, the foreign minister said: It [the United States] rejects the convocation of the conference. He expressed hope that the United States will not reject what the UN secretary general will propose to it in the future to this effect. He pointed out that the four Arab countries which Perez de Cuellar visited, including Jordan, have agreed on convening the conference.

In another development, the UN secretary general arrived in Tel Aviv today and met with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The talks dealt with current developments in the Middle East.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on UN Peace Role, Obstacles

JN111110 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Return to the United Nations," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: The UN secretary general's visit to the Middle East indicates renewed international efforts to find a solution to Middle East problems. Recent years have witnessed a clear deterioration in the United Nations' role in affecting the progress of events. This has had a negative effect on the status of the international organisation in the eyes of the world. The United Nations did not have the capabilities to follow up and implement its resolutions on international crises, especially the Middle East issue. The UN secretary general's visit to the Middle East comes amid various escalating crises in the region raging from Lebanon, occupied Palestine, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, to the Gulf and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B says: Despite UN efforts to tackle these problems or to find an international position which helps to find solutions, it has remained without overall effect in confronting these difficult crises. It is clear that Perez de Cuellar's visit is directly linked with a call for an international conference to find suitable solutions for the Israeli-Arab conflict. This call has been met with great response in the Arab world, Europe, Asia, and Africa; but at the moment it collides with the U.S. and Israeli rejection to return to the United Nations for finding a comprehensive solution to the region's issues.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B adds: Perez de Cuellar indicated the obstacles facing his task by calling them differences in political positions of the countries, which in turn may obstruct the UN's role and reduce the chances for agreeing on a formula for a solution from within.

The U.S.-Israeli objection to the international role on peace in the Middle East is not a new position. This has accompanied most previous international efforts; beginning with Jarring's mission and until the recent idea of an international peace conference. The United States has worked for freezing the UN role in recent years, in order to appoint itself a sole judge on the Middle East issues. Through its influence on the U.S. arena, Israel has worked to direct the U.S. role for strengthening and deepening the interests of Israeli occupation and expansion, in violation of UN principles and resolutions on the Palestinian question.

The recent events, especially the events in Lebanon, have proven U.S. inability and its corrupt role in the region. The U.S. position became a clear-cut ally of Israeli interests, and loses its credibility and ability to deal fairly with the region's causes. Hence the importance of the international call for taking the Middle East issue back to the United Nations, and the call for an international conference with the participation of all direct sides and international sides concerned, to achieve peace in the Middle East.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: From the beginning, Jordan, through its leader, King Husayn, has announced the need to return to the international conference formula and consider peace an international responsibility requiring intensive international mediation and participation, because the events in the region not only threaten the states and peoples in the region, but also threaten the welfare and stability of the world, as well as international security, and constitute the danger of a wider international conflict in the region.

AR-RA'Y Comments on UN Secretary General's Tour

JN121614 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United Nations and the Last Chance," *AR-RA'Y* says: During his meeting with the UN secretary general, the prime minister asserted Jordan's concern and willingness to participate in any effort to convene an international peace conference. In view of the failure of the U.S. policy which is biased toward the Zionist enemy, and in view of the enemy's continued implementation of its colonialist schemes in occupied Arab territories, the convocation of an international peace conference seems to be the last chance. If this is wasted, and if this conference fails to put pressure simultaneously on both Washington and the Zionist entity, then this will place before the Arabs an inevitable choice: that of confronting the U.S.-Israeli alliance with all the preparedness that this entails.

AR-RA'Y continues: The UN secretary general's tour in the region is considered the first move by this international organization since Washington appointed itself as legal guardian of the conflict and sought a solution to it single-handedly. The U.S. endeavor has always tried to impose unjust settlements and force the Arabs to accept the Zionist occupation as a reality. The UN secretary general's tour comes as a real and practical announcement of the failure of U.S. policies in the Middle East. What is certain is that the United Nations is not required to do any more or less than the implementation of its resolutions, particularly Resolutions Nos 242 and 338. In spite of the U.S. and the Zionist rejection of an international peace conference, the UN move in this direction is another opportunity that reaffirms the U.S. and the Zionist intentions.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Jordan, which directly suffers from the occupation and is threatened with more suffering in light of the settlements' policy and attempts to change the Palestinian reality in terms of land and identity in the occupied territories, welcomes any true, sincere, and serious effort in the direction of a just and comprehensive peace. By welcoming the UN secretary general, Jordan welcomes the international organization which was established to ease international tension, end the policies of aggression and occupation, and put an end to human sufferings. Although its work has been hampered and continues to be hampered, particularly with respect to the Palestine question, we still believe in the role of this international organization, which continues to support noble principles and traditions and safeguards international conventions which the international community acknowledges as being important and which must be protected as a framework for having a more stable, just, and secure world.

Royal Court Statement on Mitterrand's Visit

JN121707 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — A responsible source at the Royal Hashemite Court has stated that at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur, French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife are due to visit Jordan during the second week of July 1984. In Paris, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has stressed the importance of French President Mitterrand's visit to Jordan during the second week of July in view of Jordan's position and its historic role in the region.

In a statement before the foreign affairs committee at the French Parliament today, Cheysson said that the French president's talks with His Majesty King Husayn will deal with developments in the Middle East. He also pointed out that Mitterrand's visit to Jordan falls within contacts France is holding with concerned parties in the Middle East in order to contribute to efforts to find a peaceful and just settlement to the region's problems.

Crude Oil Agreement With Iraq Implemented

JN130834 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — A responsible source at the Ministry of Industry and Trade told an *AR-RA'Y* correspondent that the agreement to purchase Iraqi crude oil has been put into effect and that the first quantities of oil have arrived in Jordan.

It is worth noting that the agreement was signed between the Jordanian minister of industry and trade and the Iraqi oil minister. According to this agreement, Jordan will purchase 10,000 barrels of Iraqi crude oil per day.

On the other hand, fraternal Iraq will import Jordanian commodities and services.

AR-RA'Y Comments on Lebanese Vote of Confidence

JN131026 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "Lebanon and the Long March," *AR-RA'Y* says: Events in Beirut have been according to joint Zionist-isolationist arrangements.

The aim was to prevent Lebanese representatives from attending the special session on the government's policy statement. In spite of this, the session took place and the government won the vote of confidence and Lebanon has started what can be considered as the first step on the long march toward salvation.

AR-RA'Y continues: Although the Zionist enemy and its isolationist and Phalangist allies will work hard to keep the bloodbaths in Lebanon and keep Lebanon a wasteland, we believe that those who are really loyal to the dignity, unity, and Arab affiliation of Lebanon have the necessary strength to prepare for the victory against the camps of the killers and terrorists, the Zionist enemy's sincere allies, and all international forces of conspiracy.

AR-RA'Y concludes: While wishing the Lebanese Government success in its difficult mission, we believe that pan-Arab responsibility dictates that all Arabs support, with courage and clarity, every sincere effort aiming at attaining the salvation of Lebanon from its enemies, and from its sons who are its enemies, and protecting the unity and Arabism of Lebanon and its role in the Zionist-Arab conflict.

Briefs

Outgoing Ambassador— Damascus — PETRA — Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus Husayn Hamami visited Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm yesterday on the occasion of the expiration of his term in Damascus. [Text] [Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jun 84 p 22 JN]

Resignation of Ambassador— Amman — PETRA — The Council of Ministers has approved the resignation of the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Walid Tash, as of 1 August 1984. [Text] [Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Jun 84 p 2 JN]

New British Ambassador— Amman — (PETRA) — The Jordanian Government has agreed to the appointment of John Colvin as the British ambassador to the Royal Hashemite Court to succeed Sir Alan Urwick. [Text] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 12 Jun 84 JN]

Karami Government Wins Vote of Confidence

NC121325 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Chamber of Deputies voted on whether to grant the government confidence. Fifty-three deputies voted for the government, 15 voted against, and 3 abstained.

Chamber Approves Extraordinary Powers

NC121622 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1550 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami's government today won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The government also obtained extraordinary powers by mutual agreement [bi at-tawafuq] and in accordance with an urgent draft law that gives the Cabinet, for a period of 9 months, the power to issue legislative decrees canceling or amending the legislative decrees issued in 1982 and 1983, provided that the decrees the Cabinet issues are submitted to the Chamber of Deputies immediately after their issuance.

At first glance, these powers appear to be limited to the legislative decrees issued in 1982 and 1983 and limited to 9 months, but they in fact include the security, defense, political, administrative, social, tourist, and other fields. This contradicts the form in which the request for powers was presented. Responsible sources say that what took place in the Chamber, particularly regarding the granting of extraordinary powers, is only a postponement of the struggle. Instead of a struggle between the legislative and executive branches, this struggle has now moved to within the Cabinet, which means the continuation of this political struggle in parallel with military pressure.

Karami Speaks Before Vote

NC121530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The vote of confidence took place after heated discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, the last of which came today when five deputies spoke. Prime Minister Rashid Karami replied to the deputies' criticism of his government at 1530 with a 30-minute speech in which he said: I pray for the souls of these proud people who died, and I ask for God's mercy for those who remain alive. It is our primary duty to close ranks, to unite our voices, and to cooperate for the sake of salvation and for ending this difficult tragedy, which has been going on for 10 years.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said: By asking for this vote of confidence, we are only performing our duties and responsibilities before God and history, because it is not permissible to remain silent over the state we are in: To continue with this state of affairs means a sad end. The prime minister added: Regarding the 17 May accord, I wonder about Israel's trick. It imposed impossible conditions on this agreement, whose implementation was unlikely in the first place. The accord was abrogated. It was right to abrogate it because its continued existence would have meant recognition of Israel's occupation in some of the Lebanese areas dear to us. We therefore have to look for substitute methods of liberating the south, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

I feel both respect and awe when I see some scenes of our kinsmen in those areas: Respect for this heroic people who are holding their heads high and rejecting the presence of occupation. It is therefore imperative that we do all we can to liberate the south, the Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. This is neither difficult nor impossible. When a people's will to liberate themselves is united, then no power under the sky can deny them their freedom and liberation. This is why we undertook the security arrangements, because only through the restoration of Lebanon's health, legitimacy, and statehood can we liberate our country and ourselves, and liberate our soil from everything on it.

He added: For this reason we have accepted this task, and for this reason we call for forgetting the tragedies that befell us in the past 10 years, and for turning a new page full of confidence and hope, as has been the case in the past. Our salvation lies in our hands, and there is no alternative to this in order to escape from what we have been suffering. Otherwise, our ordeals will continue and we will have to retreat. I do not think any sincere Lebanese who loves his country accepts such a fate. We must therefore return to our noble values and ethics. We must cooperate and stand as one man who believes in his rights and is capable of liberating himself.

He added: The security arrangements we require call for a cohesive and united Army, trusted by everyone, and capable of fulfilling its role in liberating the homeland and ending the conflicts among brothers, which are the main cause of our present state. We must therefore have plans and determination to reform this Army, chart its course, and draw up a genuine defense policy so that the Army will fulfill its national role in liberating Lebanon. A plan must be drawn up for the Army to fulfill this task. It requires the human element — leadership — as well as laws, without which the Army cannot be taken out of its present quagmire.

He added: When we said that the government embodies national unity, we meant what we said, because through our unity we can save our country and consolidate the security which has been disturbed for the past 10 years. There is no way to perpetuate security except through our unity.

This government, which brings together the principal parties concerned with the conflict and the war and who are capable of harnessing this course, is the only solution and the one for which we had called from the beginning. This is because it brings together all the forces into one government.

13 June Cabinet Session Postponed

NC121919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Cabinet session scheduled for tomorrow has been postponed. This decision was made following consultations this evening between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Junblatt Ridicules Deputies, Threatens Reprisals

NC121834 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Denouncing yesterday's massacre, Minister Walid Junblatt said the following

There is no doubt that what took place yesterday and today makes us believe even more in Lebanese democracy and in the originality of this democracy. While thanking the Chamber of Deputies and the Lebanese people's representatives for this great confidence they have given us and for this democratic, auspicious, and tremendous gesture, I express my regret for not being able to reciprocate to the overwhelming majority of this Chamber any feelings of confidence or love, despite the amity I feel toward some of them, particularly as most of the Chamber's deputies busied themselves with blabbering and arguing while West and East Beirut were being shelled into a heap. I want to assert that the people will not remain silent over yesterday's massacre and that all responsible for it will be punished.

Junblatt Receives Romanian Ambassador 12 June

NC121224 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, at 0900 today received the Romanian ambassador in Beirut. They discussed developments in the Lebanese arena. 'Ali al-Musawi [not further identified] received the Yugoslav ambassador, who invited the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] to participate in the Conference of Socialist Parties in the world. Discussions also dealt with the current situation. The ambassador expressed his country's appreciation for the PSP role.

Pierre al-Jumayyil Views Current Situation

PM121106 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 8 Jun pp 20, 21

[Interview with Pierre al-Jumayyil, minister of posts, communications, health, and social affairs, by Shirbil Zughayb in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] It is not often that the father of the president of the republic is a minister in his son's Cabinet, but this is Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil's position in the new government. Shaykh Pierre says he was reluctant to participate in the Cabinet, but realized that failing to do so would lead others to do the same, which would make it impossible to form a government.

AL-HAWADITH: Now, following the departure of the Palestinian resistance and after the conferences in Geneva and Lausanne and the formation of the present Karami government, in which you are taking part together with Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri, the Lebanese are somewhat convinced that the war has reached the beginning of the end. Is this optimism justified?

Al-Jumayyil: After these long years of war the Lebanese — all the Lebanese — have realized that they have all lost and that there is no winner. Indeed, they have all been defeated. For this reason for some time we have been trying to bridge the gap between us, but every time we try to come closer to each other foreign hands interfere and throw a monkey wrench in the works to prevent an understanding between the Lebanese. This went on until the Geneva and Lausanne meetings took place, which were a very important step for the Lebanese to meet and to get together. Right from the first meeting we realized that the country's interests make it incumbent upon us to come to an understanding and to form a strong government that will have the power to solve all the outstanding problems between the Lebanese. This was what actually happened.

I believe that if this government fails to achieve the objective for which it has been set up, then Lebanon will cease to exist. This is particularly true since it brings all those who are fighting in the streets with guns and rifles to the negotiating table inside the Council of Ministers. Therefore, they must agree and solve all the problems, because I am certain that the fighters have gotten tired of war and of carrying arms; the citizens are in an intolerable state and cannot suffer any more. I wish that the hopes the Lebanese pin on this government will not be misplaced.

AL-HAWADITH: In light of the few meetings the Cabinet held, do you believe it is possible that the ministers will agree on common denominators that would be a unifying factor for the Lebanese, or is the situation prevailing in the streets reflected in the Cabinet meetings?

Al-Jumayyil: This is a very important question. My impression is that if every one of us thinks as a Lebanese and acts sincerely — which is the case so far — then I am sure that we will reach peace and salvation. If we can convince our friends abroad, whoever they may be, to leave us alone so we can resume our life and to help us reach agreement with one another, this will be possible.

AL-HAWADITH: The first problem that faced the new government was that of the "Israeli liaison office" in Ad-Dubayyah. Will you agree to close this office if the Cabinet decides to do so?

Al-Jumayyil: The Ad-Dubayyah office is not the problem. We all know that when Israel entered Lebanon it did not do so with our permission. We all also know how many times we called on the Arabs and the whole world several months before this entry, we called upon our brothers and friends to shoulder their responsibility and to prevent this entry, but no one heeded our shouting.

After the Israelis entered Lebanon, we contacted our Arab brothers and stressed to them that urgent action is needed to expel Israel from Lebanon, either by force or through negotiations. Unfortunately not a single Arab country agreed to join us in a liberation war against Israel. Thus they forced us to negotiate and to reach the 17 May agreement. Lebanon signed this agreement only after the approval of all the Arab brothers, including Syria. Syria gave its answer only 3 days before the signing of the agreement. We did not wish to sit down with Israel face to face, so we asked the United States to mediate on the condition that it should be a full partner, that is, the sponsor of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. But Israel made the implementation of the agreement and evacuation from Lebanon conditional on Syria evacuating Lebanon first. I understood from the

Americans that the Syrians told them they were quite willing to leave Lebanon as soon as the Israelis left. Here we were in a dilemma as to who would get out first, Syria or Israel. For this reason the agreement was stillborn and both Israel and Syria remained. Therefore, the liaison office is not a problem in itself; it is linked to the departure of Israel from all of Lebanon and, therefore, the departure of Syria.

AL-HAWADITH: Since the abrogation of the agreement, Israel has demanded security arrangements in the south. What is the nature of those arrangements and how, in your opinion, could Israel leave Lebanon?

Al-Jumayyil: This question is an opportunity to say something no one else dares to say. The Arab method of resisting Israel is wrong. In terms of "bombast," enthusiasm, and speech-making, it is good, but in practical terms it is futile. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement is the best example of this. When we found that the Arabs were not enthusiastic about going to war with Israel for the sake of Lebanon, we chose the method of negotiations. But when we reached the desired goal we saw how the Arabs attacked us, paricularly Syria, which was concerned in the agreement. The price we paid to Israel for this agreement can never be comparable with Israeli departure from Lebanon. Today Israel is not enthusiastic about leaving Lebanon; indeed it is behaving as if it will remain forever. Do we have the strength to expel it by force? Here we go back to the story of war and negotiations, that is back to square one.

We are incapable of war and the Arabs are not keen on it. We concluded the agreement under pressure and as a result of the destruction and ruin. How do they want us to act? Do they want Israel to remain or to leave? They will all realize that the abrogation of the agreement was wrong.

AL-HAWADITH: You say the abrogation of the agreement was wrong. If you were the president of the republic in place of President Amin al-Jumayyil how would you have acted?

Al-Jumayyil: I would have acted the same way because we had no other choice: either the abrogation of the agreement or the destruction of all our areas. For this reason we were forced to abrogate it contrary to our will. If the abrogation of the agreement were to expel Israel from Lebanon, the matter would have been easy. We are not fond of signing agreements, but insist on the liberation of our country. But the abrogation of the agreement has consolidated Israel's presence in Lebanon and made it a permanent resident in the south. Let them show us the way to Israel's departure from the south.

AL-HAWADITH: Those who advocate the south's liberation largely depend on the nationalist resistance there. Don't you believe this method might lead to the liberation of the south?

Al-Jumayyil: I will be much criticized for the answer I will give you, but I would be a coward if I told you anything other than what I think. Israel's evacuation from Lebanon is a matter of great importance, but I do not think the method being followed by some people in the south will lead to that goal. On the contrary, this method would make Israel resort once again to war and such [resistance] operations would be an excuse for it to reoccupy the areas it has evacuated. We must go back to the point from which we started: either an all-out war or direct negotiations through a foreign country acting as a partner or mediator, so as to reach a new agreement with Israel with the sole aim of expelling it from Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you still have confidence in the United States, even after it left Beirut, its attitude toward Lebanon, and its failure to bring pressure on Israel?

Al-Jumayyil: The matter goes beyond the question of having or not having confidence in the United States. It is a matter of confidence in the free regime that we enjoy in Lebanon that is guaranteed by the United States. In the international conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, we must choose the former because of the friendly ties between the Lebanese and American peoples. This friendship is due to the existence of 9 million Americans of Lebanese origin. Moreover, the United States has some sort of influence on Israel. Consequently, we came to the conclusion that the United States could help us more than the Soviets, so we put all our eggs in its basket. But we never imagined or suspected that the United States could do such a thing to us. I personally cannot be ungrateful, for without any doubt they have helped us. But they have made us understand that they will not go as far as making war on the Soviet Union. They told us that any war with Syria would definitely be a war with the Soviet Union, something that Washington did not want. They told us, we will do anything possible without going to war, and that was what happened. I believe that now there are contacts between the United States and Russia regarding Lebanon in order to reach a final agreement. I am certain that the United States will not betray Lebanon; I cannot believe that the United States will abandon us.

Independent Maronite Bloc Reacts to Birri Statements

NC101714 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The independent Maronite deputies bloc today replied through Deputy Butrus Harb to Minister Nabih Birri's statements in which he both talked about the government and the Chamber of Deputies and linked the Maronite deputies bloc's opposition to the government to a sectarian plot. Harb said: The bloc's stand vis-a-vis the government stems from its conviction not to agree to participate in killing innocent people, nor to the continuing security deterioration.

The independent Maronite deputies bloc decries Minister Birri's attack on the Chamber of Deputies while waiting for it to give the vote of confidence so he can start his work as a minister. The bloc adds: The legitimacy Minister Birri is enjoying depends on the vote of confidence being given to his government. This government's appearance before the Chamber of Deputies contradicts [Birri's] contempt for the legislative institution, which until this day has remained unchanged because gunmen, affiliated with organizations such as the one led by Birri, prevent the holding of honest parliamentary elections that would express the view of the Lebanese people, who reject the practices of violence and fighting, that affect them.

Qulaylat Calls Mufti Khalid, Discusses Security
NC121416 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] As part of his efforts to follow up on events in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut, Brother Ibhraim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun, had a telephone conversation with Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic. They discussed the general political and security situations, as well as the organized mass annihilation of our people in West Beirut. Following the conversation, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat made the following statement:

I informed his eminence the mufti of the republic that the plot being implemented against our kinsmen in West Beirut brings to mind the massacres they were subjected to by the Zionist enemy during the 1982 war and siege. What is happening today is a continuation of that plot with the same fascist, racist mentality.

Brother Qulaylat added: I informed his eminence that the Al-Murabitun fighters and the movement's Revolutionary Military Committee place all their resources at the disposal of his eminence and of the national Islamic leadership.

Brother Qulaylat concluded: His eminence stressed the seriousness of the situation and the importance of the Al-Murabitun's role in confronting the plots against the people. It was also an opportunity for his eminence to brief me on the Islamic meeting scheduled to be held tomorrow at the mufti's residence.

The Al-Murabitun Central Political Committee held an emergency session during which it studied the current political and security situations, as well as what West Beirut is being subjected to. The committee discussed the Al-Murabitun's tasks at this fateful stage through which our people are passing, particularly the plot of mass annihilation being implemented against the people of West Beirut and the southern suburb. The committee also discussed ways of ensuring security for the people.

French Observers Chief May Withdraw Group
NC121142 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Colonel (Claude Tieu), head of the French observer group, has called on the Security Arrangements Committee to meet today to discuss security developments. The colonel was quoted as threatening to withdraw the French observers from Beirut because of their displeasure over the situation on the combat lines and over the recent killing of a French officer and the wounding of another.

Vice President Khaddam Receives Iranian Envoy

LD121906 Tehran IRNA in English 1853 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — The Islamic Republic ambassador to Syria, 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi met with Syria's Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus Monday. Referring to the recent letter of President 'Ali Khamene'i to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the ambassador said Iran was confident that Saddam would not adhere to his pledges.

In reply to a proposal by the U.N. secretary general urging Iran and Iraq to halt attacks on civilian areas, President Khamene'i announced Iran's agreement but cast doubts if Saddam would adhere to his commitments. In response, the Syrian vice-president, condemned the inhuman actions of Saddam's regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also talks on the escalating tension in the Persian Gulf, the situation in Lebanon and the possible attack by the Zionist regime against the Syrian Forces in Al-Biqa' valley were held. The Iranian ambassador also announced the support of the Islamic Republic for Syria in the face of the Zionist threats.

French Friendship Society President Leaves

JN091557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] (Lucien Peterlan), president of the French-Arab Friendship Society, left Damascus for Paris this afternoon after a weeklong visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. During the visit, he met with a number of party and government officials.

Israel, U.S. To Hold Maneuvers in Negev Area

JN130657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Occupied Palestine — The Israeli and U.S. Air Forces will hold joint maneuvers next week in the Negev area, south of occupied Palestine. A report from the occupied homeland reveals the presence of three U.S. Air Force squadrons at one of the air bases in the Zionist entity. The report mentions that these squadrons are ready to carry out an air maneuver with the Zionist Air Force. The report also says the U.S. squadrons landed at an air base in the Negev the United States had established. It was decided to carry out these maneuvers in wake of the meeting that was held in Washington between the Zionist war minister, Moshe Arens, and his U.S. counterpart Weinberger within the framework of the strategic alliance agreement that exists between the Zionist entity and the United States.

TISHRIN Comments on Lebanese Vote of Confidence

JN130833 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 13 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *TISHRIN* writes about the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies' vote of confidence and the national charter, saying: Rashid Karami's government has won the confidence of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies despite the feverish attempts of the agent partitionist forces to disrupt the security situation in order to prevent the convening of the Chamber's session or at least to prevent the required quorum. At the minimum level, this represents a victory for the language of reason and dialogue over the merchants of blood and weapons that destroyed Lebanon and murdered its sons. In addition to the importance and significance of the deputies' determination to hold the session and guarantee its quorum, what is much more important and significant is the fact that granting the Chamber of Deputies' confidence to the national unity government and giving it extraordinary powers represent the desire of all Lebanese to restore national unity and sovereignty to the homeland and to guarantee the requirements for liberating the homeland's territories from the Zionist invaders, even if this means using these extraordinary powers.

TISHRIN concludes: It is worth noting that national unity government's formation came in accordance with the Lausanne conference resolution. In other words, the resolutions of this conference must be implemented. The first of these resolutions was the commitment to cease-fire and the to form the constitutional committee for political, administrative, and social reform, in addition to what was agreed upon in the Geneva conference concerning Lebanon's Arabism and its affiliation with its nation. Undoubtedly, following the Chamber's vote of confidence to the government, loyalty to Lebanon is represented by the commitment to implement the government's decisions. Any action outside this framework would be considered hostile to the homeland and citizens, especially since the government was formed the way it is because it is considered a national unity government. The government has actually embodied this consideration through the participation of all the national and political forces and functionaries in this government. Karami has said that the policy statement can be considered a new national charter. The new charter, undoubtedly, is the best basis for establishing the new Lebanon — Lebanon the homeland, the Arab Lebanon, and the Lebanon which is required to be established following 9 years of tragedies and catastrophes.

Saddam Husayn's Actions, Stands Criticized

JN091534 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israeli war minister Moshe Arens said, among other things, that the Israelis should be pleased that Iraq and Iran are preoccupied with their war because then they are not able to act against Israel. The Arabs that call for intervention to halt the Iraq-Iran war, and those Arabs that call for supporting Saddam Husayn's regime against the Iranian revolution should pause at these words, which were uttered as a warning regarding the growth of Arab military capability. They should analyze these words in light of pan-Arab interests and the crucial conflict between the Zionist enemy and the Arab national liberation movement. If they had done this objectively and without any false emotion, the Arabs would have discovered the great crime that

Saddam Husayn has committed against the Iraqi people, Army, and wealth; against the Arab nation's interests and pan-Arab cause; and against the Arab Gulf countries' interests, security, peace, and wealth. They would also have discovered the great crime he has committed against the Iranian revolution, which is the natural ally of the Arab national liberation movement, a reserve for the Arabs' battle to liberate Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories, and a force hostile to U.S. imperialism and Israel in the region.

Saddam Husayn is the one primarily responsible for starting, continuing, and escalating the war so as to involve the Gulf countries in it and to create a climate for U.S. intervention. Saddam Husayn began an unjust, aggressive war against the Iranian revolution. In his statements at the beginning of the aggressive war, Saddam Husayn said orders were given to the Iraqi Army to enter the Iranian territories. He also announced ambitions in territories that are undisputedly Iranian. When Iraqi forces entered the Iranian territories, Saddam did not talk about any mediation, the United Nations, or any peaceful settlement to the dispute. Now that he has suffered defeats and is facing more defeats, he poses as the peace-maker and pan-Arabist. Yes, he was the one who severely stabbed peace and dealt a large blow to Arab efforts to establish a strategic balance with the enemy.

What is taking place between Saddam Husayn's regime and the Iranian revolution is not a conflict between the Arab and Iranian nations. Under the current circumstances, there are no bases for such a conflict. What is taking place is a crime committed by Saddam Husayn against Iraq, Iran, the Gulf countries, and the Arab nation. If he had been concerned about the Arab nation's interests, Saddam would not have dealt a blow to unity between Iraq and Syria, destroyed the Iraqi Army, and squandered Iraqi and Gulf wealth in an aggressive war that serves only Israel and the United States. He also would not have antagonized the Iranian revolution, which is hostile to Israel and imperialism, and would not have mortgaged Iraq's oil wealth to foreign countries for many decades. Furthermore, he would not have committed massacres against the elite Iraqi nationalist and pan-Arab forces.

Devotion to the Arab nation and Arab national interests is not shown through words and announcements but through actions. And these actions condemn Saddam Husayn's regime.

In order to avoid the dangers of the war, to stop attempts to escalate it, and to create the appropriate atmosphere for easing tension and settling the crisis, the factors and the instigator have to be removed. Those who want to save Iraq from war, and the Gulf from the dangers of that war, must consider that the best way to do so is to remove the factors and the instigator.

Israel's Rejection of Lebanese Proposal Viewed

JN121315 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 12 Jun (SANA) — In a comment today, the newspaper *TISHRIN* stresses that Israel's rejection of the Lebanese Government's request regarding the closure of the Israeli liaison office in Lebanon, the departure of its employees, and the rejection of the Lebanese proposal on the means to achieve security arrangements between Lebanon and Israel, coincide with two developments: the Israeli-U.S. maneuvers whose preparations are being made in the occupied territories and the Lebanese Forces' negative stand toward Karami's government.

The paper explains that the Israeli stance toward the issue of security arrangements is not only directed against the legitimate government in Lebanon, but is also a natural extension of the rejection of the international community's efforts to achieve a just peace. In this regard, the paper indicated the UN secretary general's rejection of the Israeli proposal regarding the formation of a UN force to act as a buffer force between the Syrian and Israeli forces in the strategic Al-Biqa' valley, because such an action would directly or indirectly mean the partitioning of Lebanon.

The paper adds: It is clear that the Israeli stand toward the security arrangements and the disengagement of the Syrian and Israeli forces reflects Israel's continuous ambitions in Lebanon and proves that Israel seeks to hamper UN efforts and disrupt the Lebanese situation through the Lebanese sides which are still wagering on the Israeli role, which is the same in Lebanon as it is the region.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: Undoubtedly, Israel seeks to take revenge on Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces following the abrogation of the humiliating 17 May agreement. Israel also seeks to obtain new political gains from its invasion in light of Saddam's escalation of his war against Iran, because Shamir's remarks that the time for mediation between the Arabs and Israel had gone forever, means that he is calling for generalizing the capitulatory unilateral deals similar to As-Sadat's peace treaty and the abrogated 17 May agreement. To be more specific, he is calling on the Arabs to relinquish their land, sovereignty, security, and strategic interests, and to join a pact led by the Zionist state and the United States — a pact aimed at dealing a blow to the liberation movements in the region and at antagonizing the USSR.

Shamir Meeting With Perez de Cuellar

TA121132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1055 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Gid'on Remez report from the broadcasting van next to the prime minister's office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The meeting between Prime Minister Shamir and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar today was shorter than expected, and we can already report its results. Following the meeting the two sides emphasized that deliberations will continue tomorrow.

On the issue of UNIFIL, it was reported by both sides that this was only briefly discussed. The future of this force was not really discussed, let alone decided. Israel thanked the United Nations for UNIFIL's operation so far. Nevertheless, a tone of disagreement can be discerned in the reports by both sides.

As known, a proposal was raised that UNIFIL move from its present location — where it is not too active — to assume the duty of either guarding the refugee camps in the Sidon area or of serving as a buffer between the Israeli and Syrian forces in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. When he was asked about this idea the UN secretary general sounded somehwat reserved.

[Begin Perez de Cuellar recording in English] I am always afraid that the position of the United Nations force between the two countries [words indistinct] as in the case of Lebanon, could not lead to a partition of a country. As secretary general of the United Nations, I always fight for the territorial integrity of all member countries. [end recording]

Perez de Cuellar said he is always afraid that placing a UN force between the forces of two countries that are occupying another country will ultimately lead to its partition, stressing that as secretary general he is in charge of maintaining the territorial integrity of all member countries.

In other words, the secretary general did not sound enthusiastic about this possibility. He in fact made it clear he wants to see UNIFIL remain in southern Lebanon and Israel evacuate this region as soon as possible. On this issue the prime minister said that Israel indeed wants to withdraw from southern Lebanon and will do so the moment the peace of the Galilee is guaranteed.

Further Report

TA121151 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1132 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] In his talks with Prime Minister Shamir, UN Secretary Perez de Cuellar repeated his opposition to the stationing of a UN force between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region. Shamir and Perez de Cuellar met for over an hour today. In the course of their talk, they discussed the various regional conflicts: the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in Lebanon, and the conflict in Cyprus. Yitzhaq Shamir expressed his opposition to the convening of an international peace conference with the participation of the superpowers and the Arab countries. In Shamir's opinion, a solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict is only possible through direct negotiations. This report has been given by our correspondent Sha'ul Stav.

Banquet Remarks

TA130602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has sharply criticized the United Nations for its anti-Israel attitude. The prime minister was speaking at a Jerusalem banquet last night for UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We deeply regret the fact that the United Nations, which was intended to be the beacon of tolerance and understanding between nations, is being manipulated into producing resolutions and decisions aimed at the delegitimization of the Jewish state by giving a free hand to terrorists and murderers, and accepting them as a legitimate partner at the discussion table. Moreover, it is alarming to see various forums at the United Nations lending themselves to expressions bordering on blatant support of one of the darkest and most malignant evils of human experience: anti-Semitism.

[Essing] Prime Minister Shamir also said he had no illusions that the United Nations would change its attitude towards Israel and Zionism. If it did, the United Nations would find Israel one of its staunchest supporters. Shamir said he took consolation from the fact that the organization headed by Perez de Cuellar also has a human face — that of care for the hungry and the needy. In his reply, Perez de Cuellar hinted that Israel was responsible for some of the General Assembly's resolutions.

[Perez de Cuellar] I am aware of the sometimes uneasy relationships, as I said, between Israel and certain United Nations organs. In particular, I know that some General Assembly resolutions have caused strong resentment here. One should understand that emotional and bitter reactions sometimes inspired those resolutions, but I believe there are activities of the United Nations which are seen in a different light for Israelis. I could hope, for example, that peace-keeping operations could be in that category. I am convinced that the process of [word indistinct] will not result in a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli problem, a settlement which will give security and peace to future generations. I am therefore anxious to discuss by what means the search for peace can be resumed with the cooperation of all parties, and in a way which will take account of the vital interests and aspirations of all. [end recording]

Reporter David Essing says Alignment leader Shim'on Peres told the secretary general that he also opposes an international conference on the Middle East. Peres said the Arab-Israeli conflict should be settled stage by stage and state by state. This morning the UN secretary general calls on President Hayim Herzog and meets again with Israeli officials.

Pazner on Opposition to International Conference

TA121758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The United Nations should promote direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. That's the message Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir conveyed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cueller today. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording] [Essing] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir turned down flat any international conference on the Middle East. The secretary general has raised the idea that has gained support in the Arab countries he has been visiting. Shamir told Perez de Cuellar that the United Nations' main goal should be to encourage the Arab states to negotiate directly with Israel. Shamir's spokesman Avi Pazner:

[Pazner] We do not believe that an international conference with the participation of major powers and all the Arab states concerned could be useful at this stage, because we are afraid that we would have here a repetition of what usually goes on at the United Nations, meaning that Israel would immediately come under attack and instead of trying to reach results, we would have another round of polemics. [end recording]

West Bank, Gaza Refugees Petition UN Secretary

TA130826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Representatives of 19 refugee camps in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip have sent a petition to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who is currently visiting Israel. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the camp representatives have asked him to prevent a reduction of UNRWA services extended to the Palestinians. They have also protested the attitude of the Israeli authorities toward the refugees.

Shamir Calls for Settlement Momentum

TA121656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The settlement momentum in Judaea and Samaria must continue, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir declared today in a cornerstone-laying ceremony for the new settlement of Ramat Modi'in. Our correspondent Tzahi Noga reports:

[Begin recording] [Noga] Ramat Modi'in is scheduled to become a religious urban settlement, and it will be founded by private entrepreneurs in the heart of the Modi'in settlement bloc. Among those participating in the ceremony was Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who devoted the lion's share of his remarks to the question of settlement in Israel:

[Shamir] These days, the focus of national endeavor and the main and fundamental historical aspiration of the Israeli people is to settle in all those parts of the country which were empty of Jews for many years. The Jewish people must seize this opportunity to fulfill this aspiration to settle, construct, and create the fact of a wholesome Eretz Yisra'el.

[Noga] The crowd of thousands also included dozens of inhabitants of the neighboring villages. Addressing them, the prime minister said:

[Shamir] It is a lie, a false theory, when people say that this is a disputed land. People with evil designs have at times turned this country into a disputed land. Jews and Arabs must live together in the Middle East. [end recording]

Arens Answers Rabin Proposal on Lebanon

TA121526 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Sha'ul Stav report from Knesset — recorded]

[Text] [Stav] MK Rabin said that the failure in Lebanon is not the war alone; the ministers failed as well. Defense Minister Moshe Arens replied: On this campaign for the peace of the Galilee settlements, it was the opposition which failed. Thus, in their speeches on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war in Lebanon, Minister Arens and MK Rabin devoted much time to an exchange of accusations between the two large camps. Toward the end of his address, MK Rabin got to the Alignment's proposals on the policy they believe should be employed in Lebanon:

[Rabin] Have the IDF ready for withdrawal from Lebanon to the international Israeli-Lebanese border in two stages. The withdrawal will take between 6 and 9 months, and I regard the period of 6 months as the target date — after getting an agreement. In order to pull the IDF units back, the following conditions must be guaranteed: First, a reinforced UNIFIL contingent will take control over the entire area that the IDF evacuates in Lebanon.

[Stav] Later Rabin suggested that the southern army of Lebanon be recognized as the body responsible for coordinating order and security in the south, although the IDF's freedom of activity beyond the borderline will be preserved.

In his reply, Minister Arens quoted Ben-Gurion, who said that it is sometimes impossible to recognize the merits of some action while it is being carried out. As for the IDF's presence in southern Lebanon, Minister Arens said:

[Arens] We all want security arrangements, and we all want to leave southern Lebanon. However, the IDF's presence in southern Lebanon right now is required in order to reach those security arrangements. If there is anything that interfered with our undertaking the withdrawal — and this is a job that takes much longer than 1 day or 1 week, or even 1 month — it is the feeling among many of the inhabitants of the south and other figures that we are leaving very soon, and that there is no point in conducting a dialogue with us. They told me they had heard this on our television. There is no point, and it is even dangerous, in talking to you, as you will not be here tomorrow, they said. [end recording]

Alignment Outlines Socioeconomic Plan

TA121432 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1245 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 12 Jun (ITIM) — The goals of the Alignment's socioeconomic plan in the upcoming elections are: reviving economic growth and maintaining full employment, restoring economic stability and reducing Israel's external economic dependence, changing the economic and employment structure by increasing exports and curbing imports, and expanding employment and development throughout Jerusalem, the Galilee, the Negev and 'Arava, the Jordan Rift valley, and the Golan Heights.

These were the chief points outlined by the head of the Alignment's economic team, MK Gad Ya'aqobi, at a news conference held today at Bet Agron in Jerusalem.

The plan, described as "the healthy plan," is intended to be in effect for 5 years, at the end of which the GNP will have risen by some $8 billion over its current rate, exports will have increased by some $7 billion, and the deficit in the balance of payments will have been cut to only $2 billion, compared to some $5 billion at present.

Mr Ya'aqobi pointed out that the plan had been thoroughly processed and formulated, following intensive consultations and cooperation with top economic, financial, and social elements in Israel who helped work out the plan. The Israeli economy is undergoing a deep crisis and is in serious distress, and this has very severe consequences, MK Ya'aqobi said. He added that this serious crisis stems entirely from "the views, deeds, blunders, and failures of the Likud government" which has at least five times changed its economic plan "whose implementation was exceptionally sloppy and totally inefficient." The Alignment is of the opinion that the economic crisis is not the result of the weakness of the economy, the nation, or and workers.

The plan includes a clause according to which the Alignment will strive for "a national agreement in the socioeconomic sphere between the government, the Histadrut, and other economic elements in order to stabilize the economy by curbing prices, profits, taxes and tariffs, and maintaining real wages."

Referring to this clause, MK Ya'aqobi said that it had been included in the Alignment's plan with the approval of the Histadrut leaders, who agree to it in principle. He noted that the Histadrut's secretary general and his chief aides had participated in the debates, and had helped formulate the economic plan in their capacity as Alignment members.

MK Ya'aqobi emphasized that a condition for the success of the plan was to increase private and public savings, which is the basis for curbing inflation and increasing investments.

Referring to the method of fighting inflation, the Alignment believes that it may be reduced significantly even within 1 year: The government will reduce the amount of money printed and reduce its expenses in Lebanon and the territories, among other areas. It will also stop handing out political privileges in order to form a coalition. In this context, mention was made of the cancellation of El Al flights on Saturdays and holidays, which has caused great economic damage to our national airline. As for the government's expenditures in Lebanon and the territories, MK Ya'aqobi said that they may be cut by $500 million a year.

The Alignment also proposes a tax reform which "will restore the balance in tax collection from salaried workers, companies, and the self-employed. The taxation system will be simplified. The number of people whose taxes are assessed, the tax basis, and tax collection will be expanded. The burden and magnitude of taxes imposed on manufacturing and export-oriented businesses and those working in them, on workers making the transition from service jobs to the latter fields, on discharged soldiers and second- and third-shift workers will be eased. The law on taxation in inflationary conditions will not be revalidated. Incentives will be given to those paying their taxes soon after the date they receive their invome. The struggle against black capital will intensify, and collection will become more efficient.

The tax reform will be based on the need to encourage economic growth and expansion, while distributing the burden imposed on the public in a fair manner. To this end, a governmental committee of experts will be established to examine the changes required by the tax structure in Israel. The committee will examine the tax structure, as well as the possibility of the following administrative reforms: Merging the list of people assessed for income tax, national insurance and value added tax purposes; creating a central network; merging the collection apparatus of the abovementioned and those of betternment tax; and merging asset reports so that the assessment for a specific year is binding on all government bodies."

In order to revive economic growth, the Alignment will work to expand industries in Israel, especially advanced, high-tech and exports-oriented industries. New bodies will be set up to recruit investment capital both in Israel and overseas, and an "international fund for Israel's eocnomic growth" will be established which will enter into direct partnerships with plants and entrepreneurs in Israel.

In the context of the industrialization plan, two new districts for advanced industries will be established in the area between Karmi'el and Ma'alot in the Galilee, as well as east of Beersheba in the Negev.

MK Ya'aqobi said that the Alignment government would continue to develop the "Lavi" aircraft while increasing the participation of the civilian industries in it, since this project is now at a stage from which there is no going back.

The "Peace for Galilee" tax will be abolished, and the Bank of Israel and the government will increase their control over processes in the capital market to preclude the public at large from being affected by speculators and interested parties. "Among other things," MK Ya'aqobi said, "we will initiate legislation to bar the use of internal information and to prevent abuse by monopolistic elements; control over trust funds and investment brokers will be increased; the conflict of interests between banks and clients will be reduced; and investment companies will be encouraged to do business in the stock exchange alongside the banks."

Replying to question, the head of the Alignment's economic team said that the Alignment government would not cancel the compulsory deposit on imports, considering the current economic conditions, and would not change the policy regarding travel tax and foreign currency allocations for Israelis travelling abroad. He nevertheless noted that the Alignment has no intention of reimposing a property tax.

Progress in U.S.-Israeli Free Trade Zone Talks

TA120947 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
12 Jun 84 p 1

[Shlomo Ma'oz report]

[Text] Israeli exports to the United States will climb to $2 billion in 1985, following the implementation of the free trade zone agreement in January 1985. This is the assessment of Minister of Industry and Commerce Gid'on Pat after ending successful talks on the nature of the agreement with William Brock, the U.S. trade representative. This year, exports to the United States totaled $1.4 billion.

The Senate's International Trade Subcommittee has stated unequivocally that trade with Israel will not seriously endanger U.S. industry. The subcommittee has prepared a report providing unequivocal support to the establishment of a free trade zone between the United States and Israel. The administration's requests to set up similar trade zones with other countries, Canada included, were rejected by the Senate. At this stage, Israel will be the only country in the world enjoying a free trade zone agreement with the Untied States. The committee's report will be submitted to President Reagan.

In talks held between Pat and Brock in Washington, the conditions for the free trade zone were agreed upon in principle. Israel agreed to annul subsidies given to three of the four funds for exports by January 1989, the date set for the annulment of customs between Israel and the EEC. The annulment of subsidies allocated to the fund for production for export will remain in effect for 2 to 3 years after that date. It was also decided to consider Israel's balance of payments deficit, and create an apparatus for settling differences of opinion which might arise once the agreement is implemented.

The two agreed to set up a joint committee which will meet annually, and accepted the principle of selecting an arbitrator or arbitrators in the event of differences of opinion. On 9 July the negotiating teams will meet for the final drafting of the agreement, after which legislation will be necessary.

Arens, Shultz 'Conflict' Over Settlement Funds

TA121259 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
12 Jun 84 pp 4, 5

[Amnon Raz report]

[Text] The media yesterday made public the conflict which erupted between Minister Arens and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on the issue of allowing U.S. and Saudi money to flow to the territories. The source of the conflict is the $1.4 million allocated to Bethlehem. Of this sum, $400,000 were alloted by the Americans and the rest by the Saudis.

Two weeks ago Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj asked Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, who visited Bethlehem, to approve the transfer of the money. Goren promised to give the issue favorable consideration. However, the money was not transferred, and this appears to be the reason for Shultz' anger.

Every year the United States allots $7-9 million to the territories through the U.S. "AID" welfare organization.

The "AID" people have often complained that the Civilian Administration delays permits for various projects. Eli Tzur, who is a staff officer for social welfare affairs in the Civilian Administration, denies this claim emphatically: "There are no conflicts surrounding projects affecting the welfare of the population. On the contrary, we demand that the organization allot more money for funding projects."

The second channel for foreign money to the territories is a special "development fund" headed by a staff officer for internal affairs from the Judaea and Samaria command, in which local officials are members. Money from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries passes through this fund.

The initiators of this fund were Menahem Milson, during his tenure as the first head of the Civilian Administration, and Colonel Yig'al Karmon, who was his adviser at the time. The aim was to limit the influence of the PLO in the territories by preventing the flow of money directly from the PLO.

The idea was not very successful. "The baby was stillborn," as one of the West Bank's most prominent merchants defines the plan. And Ilyas Frayj adds: "The plan's basic assumption was proven wrong, because PLO money continues to arrive in various ways, while the money meant for development is forbidden." Sources in the military government confirm that PLO money flows to the territories with hardly any obstacles.

However, the sum of money entering the fund is one of the best kept secrets in the administration. Heads of towns and institutions in the territories all agree that only small sums of money pass through the fund, since the PLO and Jordan do not allow money to be channeled through this fund.

One of the ways in which the PLO bypasses the fund is through dignitaries who enjoy free passage across the Jordan bridges, without having to undergo searches. Another common way is through transferring money from accounts held in European and U.S. banks, and also through banks in Jordan.

Lately the Finance Ministry has even found out that $1 million reached the territories through ultra-orthodox elements in Me'a She'arim [ultra-orthodox neighborhood in Jerusalem]. The reaction of security elements on this issue is: We do not know.

As a result of the situation described, the Civilian Administration began preparations for changing the regulations for introducing

foreign currency into the territories. A top staff officer, who is one of the veterans of the Civilian Administration, told the *HADASHOT* correspondent: "Milson's policy failed completely. The local municipalities' development drive was almost completely halted, and the municipalities can hardly function as a result of a shortage of funds. The heads of councils also complain sometimes that the Area Village Leagues are developed at their expense, since some of the funds meant for them are directed to the leagues."

An indeed, the first sign of Goren's action was his decision to allow summer visitors to bring in $3,500 instead of $2,000, which was the sum allowed up to now.

Increase in Terrorist Attempts in S. Lebanon

TA121140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1050 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Hayim Hecht report]

[Excerpt] In recent weeks the average number of daily incidents in southern Lebanon has risen from two or three up to four or five. At the same time, there has been a significant decline in the number of our casualties, thanks to the extensive experience the IDF is gaining the area. However, Lady Luck is playing an important role here as well, as terrorist attempts which end without casualties could easily have been fatal terrorist acts.

Last night a terrorist squad ambushed an IDF force in the northern outskirts of An-Nabatiyah. The terrorists electronically operated an explosive charge which contained 4 kg of TNT and a hand grenade. One of the IDF patrol soldiers was slightly wounded, and was rushed by helicopter to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

An IDF force left last night for the village of Burj Rahhal, located approximately 7 km northeast of Tyre, to make arrests there. Hundreds of villagers went out into the streets and encircled the force. Curses and epithets quickly turned into a shower of stones. The IDF soldiers fired in the air but the crowd continued to close in on them. The IDF force had to shoot in order to rescue itself from the village, killing one local resident and wounding another.

A strong explosion was heard in the outskirts of Tibnit, south of An-Nabatiyah, last night. An IDF patrol which arrived at the village discovered the bodies of three local residents. It is assumed that the three were killed while preparing a bomb.

'Fierce' Demonstrations Follow Burj Rahhal Killing

TA121712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Fierce demonstrations against the IDF took place today in the village of Burj Rahhal, north of Tyre, following an incident in which a local inhabitant was killed by shots fired by IDF soldiers last night. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the inhabitants blocked the entrances to the village with rocks and blazing tires, and converged near the barrier equipped with axes, knives, and iron bars. The IDF forces are abstaining from approaching the village.

UNIFIL soldiers of the Senegalese contingent walked into the village to calm the situation.

PLO Organizing for Terrorist Activity

TA081321 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 May 84 p 14

[Shefi Gabay article: "The PLO Plans Terrorist Acts"]

[Excerpt] The fear has been expressed by terrorist organizations lately that the enthusiasm of the Palestinian youth is decreasing, as reflected in the significant decline in the number of young people enlisting in the organization's ranks. This tendency to indifference developed in the wake of the hard blow the PLO was dealt by the IDF during the Peace for Galilee war, and the additional blow dealt its central leadership in northern Lebanon later.

It is against this background that reports are reaching us that all the groups of the various organizations are now making intensive preparations to renew anti-Israeli terror in Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, southern Lebanon, inside the Green Line, and abroad. The IDF's Intelligence Branch has warnings about such preparations. Recently the PLO has acted energetically to shake the Palestinian youth out of their indifference and take them down the road of violent struggle against Israel.

The PLO today is weak and split. It is incapable of making any political decisions. Yasir 'Arafat's links with Jordan's King Husayn and Egypt's President Husni Mubarak, as well as the talk about political initiatives, are primarily aimed at keeping the PLO alive on the world's agenda. In fact, Yasir 'Arafat, in his frequent visits to Jordan, talks about maintaining the link with the inhabitants of the territories through what is defined as "strengthening their steadfast stand against the Israeli occupation" via the joint Jordanian-PLO fund. It is known, however, that this fund went bankrupt after the Arab countries stopped providing it with the necessary financial aid. Even the last fund-raising campaign by Jordan and the PLO did not cheer up the terrorist organization.

Behind these "political initiatives" by 'Arafat and his colleagues, we find that "Abu Jihad," or Khalil al-Wazir, the head of the Fatah's military branch, is present in Amman almost on a permanent basis, and has for long months now been dealing with the establishment of terrorist cells in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, cells which have disintegrated since the Peace for Galilee war. Almost daily he receives in his Amman office the heads of the cells, who arrive via the Jordan bridges, and imposes on them organizational and operational missions. So far he has recorded one "success" when he operated the terrorist cell in Dayr al-Balah which hijacked the No 300 bus. There is no doubt, however, that new cells are being reconstructed in the territories, and preparations are being made for terrorist acts.

The IDF intelligence chief, Major General Ehud Baraq, said this week that one cannot ignore the possibility that terrorist activity

will be gradually renewed from Jordanian territory, as the foothold acquired by 'Arafat and his colleagues in this country gets firmer. He nevertheless noted that the Jordanian authorities are responsible for the absence of renewed terrorist activity from their territory, and they have done so for their own internal considerations.

West Bank Land Dealer Accused in Terrorist Plot

TA130724 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[David Richardson report]

[Excerpt] Some 6,000 Israelis who have bought land in the West Bank to build homes there are unable to proceed with their plans because the entrepreneur involved is among those accused of membership in the Jewish terrorist organization.

The danger to their investment and the possibility that their privately initiated settlements in the territories will not be built were cited as grounds for granting bail to the man who is accused of participation in the attempted assassination of the former mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah.

The accused, No. 22 on the still unpublished list of the defendants, is one of the major land dealers in the West Bank. His poor health following serious injuries sustained in the 1956 Sinai Campaign and an attempt on his life last year near his home in Qarne Shomron were also mentioned as grounds for his release on bail.

Egyptian Infiltration Into Israel Reported

TA130934 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Amir Rosenblitt report]

[Excerpt] Every month the security forces carry out dozens of pursuits against infiltrators crossing from Egypt via the border in the Pithat Shalom region. The infiltrations, which began after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal in April 1982, has been through ups (mainly during the Peace for Galilee war) and downs, but a rise in the number of attempts to infiltrate into Israel has recently been noted.

Most of the infiltrators from Egyptian territory are bedouin looking for sources of income. Approximately 1 week ago three infiltrators, who came from Egypt in the hope of finding work here, were captured in the Pithat Shalom area. Other infiltrations are with criminal intent, such as smuggling or car and other thefts. According to security sources in the area, dozens of infiltrations from Egypt, with a hostile terrorist background, (Fatah), have been noted since April 1982. Weapons, including hundreds of hand grenades, have been found in the infiltrators' possession.

Members of Moshav Perigan told the *DAVAR* correspondent that approximately 1 month ago a mine was located in the area and detonated by the security forces. Suspicions are that the mine was planted by infiltrators from Egypt, or by hostile elements from the Gaza Strip.

Tabah Terminal Fence Still Standing

TA120952 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jun 84 p 8

[Etan Rabin report]

[Text] Despite repeated promises, the IDF authorites have so far failed to pull down the fence which was erected at the Israeli terminal in Tabah. A source in the construction unit which built the fence said that the IDF will not pull down the fence until instructions are received from the Defense Ministry. The fence was built around a half a dunam of land adjacent to the Israeli terminal, and was used during the Passover holiday by IDF officers who arrived in Elat, and entered the fenced area with their families.

ALGERIA

Balance of Trade Agreements Follow Belgrade Sessions

PM121429 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 1-2 Jun 84 p 3

[APS dispatch: "Algeria-Yugoslavia — End of the 13th Joint Committee Session"]

[Text] Belgrade — Balance of trade, its diversification, and the establishment of long-term cooperation were the three main themes of the 13th session of the Algerian-Yugoslav joint commission which ended in Belgrade last Thursday with the signing of a draft agreement, initialed by the committee's two joint chairmen, Commerce Minister Abdelaziz Khellef and Zivorod Kovacevic, a member of the Yugoslav Government.

With regard to the balance of trade, Mr Kovacevic warned Yugoslav enterprises they must buy from Algeria before they can sell to it. Thus, provided a balance of trade is established, the volume of trade could reach $300 million this year as against $240 million last year. Algeria has hitherto had a balance of trade deficit. The Yugoslavs promised to lift their 500,000 metric ton oil quota this year and to increase their imports of Algerian natural gas to 1.5 billion cubic meters in 1990.

In addition talks are due to be held in Ljubljana at the end of June to complete this agreement in principle.

Yugoslav imports are to be diversified, as are Algerian imports from Yugoslavia, and not limited to hydrocarbons. It is interesting to note the negotiations which the managing director of ENAPAT [expansion unknown] held at the same time as the joint committee meeting with the Soko enterprise from Mostar, Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, relating to the sale of a large batch of Algerian air conditioners. This operation is to be concluded in Algiers shortly. It was recalled that other products, including raw materials, like phosphates, and other industrial products like incandescent lamps, already have a place on the Yugoslav market.

Very Broad Cooperation Potential

Finally, cooperation is to be planned in the long term with "new dimensions and a new quality," according to Mr Kovacevic, and "extended, renewed, and developed," according to Mr Khellef.

For instance Yugoslavia's available refining capabilities could be used by Algeria. Tripartite cooperation, especially with Guinea and Mali, is envisaged, and, in the agricultural sphere, major opportunities will be seized during Agriculture and Fishing Minister Kasdi Merbah's forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia.

In the financial sphere direct contacts are planned so thatthe two countries' banks do not have to go through intermediaries, and in the housing sphere firm assurances were given for honoring completion dates.

Mr Khellef's many talks with Yugoslav officials, and especially with President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc, merely confirmed the great importance Yugoslavia attaches to developing mutually beneficial cooperation with Algeria.

LIBYA

Bureau for Combating International Terrorism Set Up

LD121652 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jun (JANA) — It was announced here today that a Bureau for Combating International Terrorism has been set up in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

A decision has been issued by the General People's Committee to set up this bureau. It will be attached to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and will be responsible for pursuing terrorist practices in all forms; for preparing reports and political and legal studies, analyzing their effects and the means of combating them [as received]; for monitoring the postures of the international and regional states and organizations toward terrorist practices with a view to tackling the problems and crises arising from international terrorism and finding appropriate, immediate solutions.

The bureau will be in charge of examining possible cooperation and liaison and the exchange of information with friendly countries to confront and combat terrorism and to assess the existing international agreements connected with the various aspects of international terrorism.

The bureau is also delegated to follow up the activities of the related international organizations, seminars, conferences, and gatherings and to explain the posture of the Jamahiriyah toward them.

Television Feature, Anniversary Relay Denounce U.S.

LD121851 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Television Service in Arabic at 2107 GMT on 11 June carries a feature entitled "The Hard Slap." It begins with a big world map covering the screen. A black octopus on it stretches its tentacles to various parts of the world and a sword comes out of Libya trying to cut off one of these tentacles. The octopus, the announcer comments, is the United States trying to dominate and control the world. The running commentary is devoted entirely to attacks on the United States and much praise for the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi, and the Armed Forces. It condemns U.S. "imperialist" designs in Central America, the introduction of advanced nuclear weapons into Europe, and U.S. attempts to dominate and set up bases in the Middle East. Footage of the Wheelus Base and of an old Al-Qadhdhafi speech announcing the closure of the base are shown. The main part of the feature shows Libyan Air Force planes flying, taking off, and landing there, with panoramic views of squadrons flying past.

At one point the commentator says: "Let America know Libya is surrounded by an impregnable wall that cannot be breached," and, "Our people reject any encroachment upon their freedom and their right to live."

The feature is suddenly discontinued at 2125 GMT as a live relay begins from Umm 'Atiqah Air Base — formerly Wheelus — for the ceremony marking the 14th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from Libya. As soon as the relay begins, Al-

Qadhdhafi, wearing a military uniform, is seen arriving at the base surrounded by officers and troops. He chats and mingles with the uniformed throngs as he walks, smiling, to the stand. In the background are masses of people, some in uniform, shouting slogans and cheering Al-Qadhdhafi, with him in turn cheering them. He inspects the guard of honor to the sound of martial music. This is followed by a brief military march.

Throughout, the announcer praises the revolution and its leader Al-Qadhdhafi and attacks the United States. He says: "From this spot we tell the United States and those behind it, the stray dogs and those behind them, that the Libyan people are prepared to sacrifice for the land, the revolution, and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi."

Then, without introduction, Al-Qadhdhafi begins his speech at 2142 GMT.

Iranian Ambassador Meets At-Turayki 10 Jun

GF102028 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The Iranian ambassador in Tripoli met today with Mr at-Turayki, the foreign liaison secretary general. They discussed various issues of interest to both countries, the situation in the Persian Gulf region, and the U.S. imperialist plots in the region.

MAURITANIA

President Haydala Receives CGDK, U.S. Envoys

AB121610 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, received the Kampuchean and U.S. ambassadors this morning. After the meeting the Kampuchean diplomat expressed to Mohamed Mahmoud Johman his pleasure at being received by the head of state:

[Begin recording] I am very happy I was granted the honor today of being received by President Haydala, to whom I conveyed brotherly greetings from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and to whom I also expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people for his firm and active support for their just cause. During the meeting I informed the president of developments in the Democratic Kampuchean people's struggle in all areas including the military, political and diplomatic.

During the meeting, I was deeply touched by President Haydala's generous words marked by the ideal of justice. He reiterated Mauritania's full support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. For their part, the people of Democratic Kampuchea will never forget President Haydala's good works because as the saying goes, a friend in need is a friend indeed. Besides, the people of Democratic Kampuchea are eager to praise the untiring efforts made by their brother Mauritanians under the clearsighted leadership of their respected leader, President Haydala, to preserve national unity, independence, sovereignty and dignity by mainly depending on their own efforts, through mass education structures which have achieved appreciable results since they were set up 2 years ago. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Opposition Paper Cites Hostile Political Campaign

LD081501 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Socialist Union of Popular Forces, the main opposition party in Morocco, has broken its silence since the January incidents in several Moroccan towns to accuse certain sides of working for a tense political situation in Morocco. In today's issue, the party's main newspaper says there are sides that have worked and are working to spread an atmosphere of concern and terror among the people exploiting, in so doing, the events witnessed by Morocco early last year.

Along with this comment, the paper carried reports about trials, arrests, and storming of the party's offices in several Moroccan cities. The paper devoted a full page to the names of 76 defendants against whom sentences have been issued in Oujda, varying from not guilty, to 3 years in jail, to various fines.

The paper strongly attacked these sentences, saying the conditions of the defendants' arrests and their trials blatantly violated human rights, and described the sentences as harsh. The paper wonders about the meaning of the provocations and harassment against the offices of the party, and whether they were based on premeditated political calculations.

It is to be recalled that the Socialist Union, led by Abderrahim Bouabid, is part of a government of national coalition headed by Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

According to the Socialist Union's sources, the campaign is aimed at prompting the party to withdraw from the government, and at creating a political crisis before the legislative elections are held in mid-September. Another leader, Ait Kaddour, residing in Paris, had mentioned this in statements he made after the January incidents published by the official information media.

Sources from the Socialist Union told the KUNA correspondent there were political quarters behind this campaign, without naming them.

The paper concludes: Those behind the campaign continue it instead of acting to quickly resolve the problems caused by their previous campaign, which led only to more problems and a more complicated situation in the country.

SUDAN

Emergency Order Forms Four Appeals Courts

JN111940 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued an emergency order forming four civilian emergency appeal courts to render judgments in appeals made against civilian emergency courts. The civilian emergency appeal courts will be empowered with all the authority of the higher court, and their judgments will be considered final as if issued by the higher court.

Numayri Establishes New Province in Southwest

JN121849 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, JUNE 12, (SUNA)— The President of the Republic, Ja'far M. Numayri today issued a provisional order on delimitation of the provinces where by a new province will be established.

The new province "Wahdah" (Unity) is in southwestern Sudan with its capital in Bentiu, and its symbol is a driller.

The new province at the area of oil prospection comprising four district councils. [as received] The new province includes parts of Sobat Province and Jonglei Province.

The establishment of the new province aimed at embedding the essences of decentralization unity and peace.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Affirms Support to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

LD121659 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has sent messages to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, dealing with the grave developments in the Gulf region as a result of the repeated Iranian aggressions on the sanctity of Saudi and Kuwaiti territories.

In his messages, President Habib Bourguiba expressed his profound concern over these developments, portent most serious consequences. He affirmed Tunisia's full support to the two sister countries, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in their defense of their countries' sanctity.

Economic Talks With Turkey Begin in Tunis

TA111833 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Turkish-Tunisian joint economic committee began its third round of meetings in Tunis today. State Minister Ahmet Alptemocin is heading the Turkish delegation to the talks. The ANKARA NEWS AGENCY reports that joint investment issues will be discussed during the 5-day meeting, as well as reasons for the decline in bilateral trade during the past 4 years, and ways to increasing its volume.

The Turkish delegation will end their contacts in Tunis and leave for Morocco on 16 June.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, Soviet Gosplan Official Hold Talks

EA122007 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has received and held separate talks with the deputy chairman of the Soviet Planning Committee, the president of the World (?Food) Council, president of the (?International Fund for Agricultural Development), and the EEC commissioner.

Our comrade revolutionary leader first held talks with Comrade Petr Paskar, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the country's Planning Committee. Our comrade leader extensively briefed Paskar on socialist Ethiopia's development activities in the agricultural field and added that Ethiopia would like to gain extensive experience from the USSR and other socialist countries in this field.

Mengistu Sends Condolences on Berlinguer Death

EA122009 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam today sent a message to the Italian Communist Party expressing his deep grief over the death of Italian Communist Party Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, expressed his deep grief over the death of Comrade Berlinguer to the Italian Communist Party and the family of the deceased in a condolence message he sent on behalf of the working people of Ethiopia, COPWE Central Committee, and the revolutionary government.

KENYA

Briefs

New Weekly Paper — A new weekly newspaper in English has been launched in Kampala. The newspaper, entitled *FOCUS*, will be coming out on Tuesdays, starting with tomorrow. The acting director of the newspaper, Mr (Simon Kasanja), said the paper has been started to take part in the task of rehabilitating people's minds. [Text][Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Jun 84 EA]

New Magazine Launched — Nairobi, 7 Jun, (KNA) — A monthly magazine *THE REPUBLIC*, has been launched and it will focus on political, economic and social issues. The independent magazine is published by Tourab Limited of Nairobi and is edited by a local newsman, Mr Mohamed Warsama. The first issue is for the month of May. According to the publisher of *THE REPUBLIC*, the contents of this publication shall uphold Kenya's democratic institutions, including the freedom of the press. [Text][Nairobi KNA in English 1555 GMT 7 Jun 84 EA]

SOMALIA

Opposition Claims 6 Regime Troops Killed

EA131104 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Mohamed Siad Barre regime lost 6 of its troops killed and 16 others wounded in a clash with units of the gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces at (Bissadka) facing [as heard] Hargeisa District, in the northwest region on 7 June. During the engagement, the troops still loyal to the Mogadishu terror regime suffered heavy casualties. The SNM fighters of the Somali opposition forces suffered one martyr, and three others were wounded.

CHAD

GUNT Appeals to Cameroon on Behalf of Refugees

AB121130 Paris AFP in French 1032 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, 12 Jun (AFP) — The Transitional Government of National Unity's (GUNT — opposed to President Hissein Habre's regime) representative in Paris made an appeal on Tuesday to the Cameroonian Government asking it to "treat" Chadian refugees living in northern Cameroon "in accordance with international agreements."

Reliable sources in Yaounde indicated on Monday that the Cameroonian authorities have currently mounted a major operation to check Chadian nationals that have taken refuge in the extreme north of the country.

According to various concordant sources, the authorities offer illegal Chadian residents a choice between returning to Chad or settling down in the Poli-Faro (northern Cameroon) refugee camp, which is run by the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees].

In a communique, Mr Abderahman Moussa stated that "all GUNT supporters based in Kousseri" were alleged to have been led "manu militari" to Poli and that the UNHCR representative in Poli, "who was not informed of their arrival, was reported to have refused to receive them." According to the GUNT's representative in Paris, these refugees are said currently to find themselves deprived of the barest minimum necessities for living.

GUNT's Kamougue Urges Franco-Libyan Dialogue

AB100750 Paris AFP in English 0728 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Abidjan, June 10 (AFP) — Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue, a Chadian opposition leader, this weekend urged continued Franco-Libyan dialogue aimed at settling Chad's civil war. Speaking here after an hour-long meeting with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Col Kamougue described the ongoing dialogue between Tripoli and Paris as "a very good thing."

Col Kamougue, vice-president in Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), ousted from Ndjamena by Hissein Habre but still holding northern Chad with Libyan support, said he had first considered the Chadian conflict a purely internal one.

"Now France (which has 3,000 troops in Chad supporting Mr Habre) and Libya have to be seen as factors in the equation," he told journalists. "The problem has expanded beyond Chad's frontiers."

The existence of continuing contact between Paris and Tripoli was confirmed recently by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has [word indistinct] offered to withdrawn his troops if France were to do likewise.

Col Kamougue called France's intervention "unjustified," and said it had obliged the GUNT to call for Libyan aid, which had been given.

Col Kamougue insisted that a suggested conference in Brazzaville, the capital of Congo, would bring together all the participants in the Chadian conflict. He would not hazard a guess as to when it would be held, but said he belived Mr Habre would be present.

He said that apart from "minor GUNT activity" in the Habre-controlled centre and south, the military situation in Chad was "stabilised" for the moment, with a view to the coming Brazzaville conference.

He acknowledged that Libyan currency was being used as legal tender in northern Chad, even though the country was part of the franc zone, because there was no contact with the central African states' bank. If the Libyan dinar were not used, the area would have to fall back on the barter system.

Meanwhile, the GUNT radio said the Ndjamena government had reached a military cooperation pact with the neighboring Central African Republic to control GUNT commando activity in southern Chad. The radio said the Bangui government had been "interfering in purely Chadian affairs" since the Habre forces captured Ndjamena from the GUNT just two years ago. The broadcast from Bardai, in the desolate Tibesti region of northern Chad, said Bangui was "taking the risk of becoming directly involved in the Chad conflict."

GAMBIA

Military Instructors Arrive From Britain

AB110750 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Banjul, June 10 (AFP) — Three British military instructors with the task of establishing and training a Gambian army in two years arrived here Saturday, an official Gambian source said today. The Gambia has no security forces apart from the police and a militia known as the field force. The need for a regular army emerged after the attempted coup against President Sir Awda Jawara in July 1981, in which many field force members were involved.

France has been given the job of setting up and training a gendarmerie over the next five years. Senegal, Gambia's neighbour, whose troops quashed the 1981 uprising, is also training soldiers and police under the Senegambian confederation agreement.

The British instructors have come under a 1983 agreement signed by President Awara when he visited London. Britain will also supply military vehicles, equipment and uniforms worth half a million dalasis (140,000 dollars), and train officer cadets at the Sandhurst Military Academy.

GHANA

Rawlings Receives Malian Foreign Minister

AB121852 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, this afternon met the Malian foreign affairs minister, Mr Beye, at the Castle Osu. The Malian minister briefed Flight Lt Rawlings on the deliberations of the ongoing seventh ministerial session of the Ghana-Mali permanent joint commission for cooperation. Mr Beye, who is the leader of the Malian side, was accompanied to the Castle by the Malian ambassador to Ghana, Mr Toure. Also present was the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah.

13 Trucks Intercepted Near Ivorian Border

AB100815 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] From Sunyani, our Brong-Ahafo regional correspondent reports that 13 articulated trucks suspected to be carrying smuggled goods worth more than 14 million cedis from the Ivory Coast have been intercepted by a combined team of regional defense committees, the police, and the Army in the regional capital. According to the Sunyani District coordinator of People's Defense Committees and Workers Defense Committees, Mr Anthony Yeboah, following a tip-off that 21 of the trucks which entered Ghana at the Gonokrom border post may be carrying arms meant to create disorder in the country, his men were posted at some strategic points in Sunyani to intercept the trucks. He said seven of the trucks were intercepted at a police check point on the Sunyani-Kumasi road, and the other six at a point near the regional police headquarters. Mr Yeboah said all the trucks had no waybills covering the goods and no receipts to show duties paid on them. He said the owners claimed that they intended to pay the custom duties in Kumasi. They also claim that the goods were biscuits and chewing gum bought at Tekyikrom, about 12 kilometers inside the Ivory Coast. But Mr Yeboah said the goods included beach sandles, tooth paste, sewing machines, nails, and zinc sheet. All the trucks are being detained at the Liberation barracks at Sunyani for further investigations.

MALI

USSR Donates Equipment to Peace Movement

AB121831 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A donation ceremony took place late this morning at the Soviet Embassy, during which the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace handed over a consignment of equipment to the Malian peace movement. The donated equipment inlcudes two projectors, an air conditioner, two sewing machines, five cameras, and five bullhorns, and is aimed at strengthening the activities of the Malian peace movement. The ceremony took place in the presence of Mr (Zaika), minister counsellor at the Soviet Embassy, and Abdoul (Tierno) Diallo, general secretary of Malian Peace Movement, and in the presence of staff members of the Soviet Embassy. The consignment of equipment is worth about 7 million Malian francs or 3.5 million CFA francs. This gesture is the manifestation of the feeling of friendship of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace toward the Malian peace movement.

Aid Fund Agreements Signed With France

AB121800 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Three aid and cooperation fund agreements were signed today between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of the French Republic at the headquarters of the International Cooperation Organization.

The first financial agreement, No 328 CDPL83MLI, involves Fr 5 million or 250 million CFA francs, and is aimed at assisting the Niger board in the implementation of the third phase of its agricultural project.

The second financial agreement, No 106 CDPL84MLI, involving Fr 2.6 million or 130 million CFA francs, will help continue the implementation of the fifth phase of the gold mining project.

The third financial agreement, No 107 CDPL84MLI, involves Fr 1.7 million or 85 million CFA francs and is aimed at assisting the Upper Niger Water Resources Exploitation Authority for the financing of the Selingue Dam. The three agreements were signed for France by Jean Boulogne, chief of the French mission for cooperation, and for Mali by Bassae Toure, assistant director for international cooperation, in the presence of their close aides.

NIGERIA

AFP: Lagos To Press OPEC for Higher Oil Quota

AB122040 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Lagos, June 12 (AFP) — Nigeria earned some 2.5 billion naira (about 3.2 billion dollars) from oil sales in the first four months of this year, a 31 percent increase over the same period last year, according to Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, the military regime's number-two figure. He said in a radio broadcast that Nigeria's oil exports for the period under review averaged 1.2 million barrels a day, compared to 0.9 million b/d the previous year.

The capacity of the country's three refineries is estimated at two million b/d, but because of the global oil glut, Nigeria's quota has been cut to 1.3 million b/d by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Falling returns from oil have had serious effects on Nigeria, which depends on oil for about 90 percent of its foreign exchange earnings. Brig Idiagbon said the military government was paying greater attention to raw materials and equipment in the allocation of foreign exchange to importers.

The official *NEW NIGERIAN* daily meanwhile quoted Petroleum and Energy Minister Tam David-West Monday as saying Nigeria would ask for an increased oil quota at the OPEC Ministerial Council meeting next month. According to the report, Professor David-West said Nigeria's hope for a quota review hinged on realisation of a possible increase in OPEC's overall ceiling of 17.5 million b/d. The feeling at OPEC was that Nigeria should be treated specially, he said.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani said during a visit to Nigeria earlier this year that his country would support a Nigerian request for a quota increase. OPEC will meet to decide on a strategy for making up any shortfalls if the Iran-Iraq Gulf war escalates.

The independent Lagos *GUARDIAN* newspaper meanwhile reported that Nigeria's new American-built oil drilling rig would arrive monday at the port of Bonny, in southeastern Rivers State. The Forex Nepture rig is for oil prospecting in the Chad basin, the first exploration in northern Nigeria. Previous prospecting has taken place mainly in the east.

Cameroon's Envoy Calls for Reopening of Border

AB130915 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Lagos, June 13 (AFP) — The continued closure of Nigeria's border with Cameroon is affecting trade between both countries and the frontier should be reopened, according to the Cameroonian ambassador here, Mohaman Yerima Lamine. The envoy made his appeal during talks with Nigerian Internal Affairs Minister Brigadier Mohammed Magoro, according to local press reports. Similar appeals have been made by neighbouring Chad, Niger, and Benin.

Nigeria sealed all its land borders last April 23 to facilitate [passage indistinct] said this was simply for the passage of relief supplies to Chad and warned that the other borders would stay closed until Nigeria was satisfied with "the situation" along the frontiers.

Brig Magoro stressed to the Cameroonian envoy that the closure was not intended to punish Nigeria's neighbours but was in Nigeria's "national interest." Commenting on reports that some Nigerians were recently refused entry into Cameroon for not having visas, he said he wondered if Cameroon had broken an agreement on free movement of nationals between the two countries.

The ambassador said a coup attempt in Cameroon in April may have been responsible for a lapse, the press reports said.

Meanwhile, Governor Dan Archibong of Nigeria's south-eastern Cross River state has denounced further reported "brutality and terrorism" against Nigerian fishermen in villages along the border with Cameroon.

Buhari Responds to Bishops' Memo on Detainees

AB130905 Lagos NAN in English 0858 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Lagos, June 12 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj-Gen Muhammadu Buhari, said in Lagos today that detained politicians and public officers were being asked to account for their stewardship in order to instil some sense in the Nigerian public.

Replying to a memorandum presented to him by a delegation of Catholic bishops at Dodan Barracks, Maj-Gen Buhari reiterated that those involved in the misuse of public funds and other forms of misappropriation would continue to be held responsible until their cases were cleared.

The head of state said that in cleaning the society, the Federal Military Government did not want to see any Nigerian suffer, adding that nobody had been detained without reasons.

Maj-Gen Buhari said that the retrenchment of workers by the present administration was absolutely necessary because "we don't have money to pay people for doing nothing", adding "this is a process where you can't eat your cake and have it."

The head of state said that the Federal Military Government believed in freedom of religion without a breach of the peace and in the spirit of good neighborliness.

Earlier, the delegation, led by Cardinal Dominic Ekandem, stated in its memorandum that detainees should be given reasonable access to the spiritual attention of their pastors and other genuine religious counsellors. It also urged the government to resist the temptation for a sweeping condemnation of all politicians and of politics in general, saying that the urgent task ahead is to prepare and identify a new breed of public spirited and honest politicians to whom "we shall eventually entrust our nation."

Other members of the delegation included Archbishop Francis Arinze, Archbishop Anthony Okogie, Archbishop P. Jatau, Bishop G.G. Ganaka, Bishop E.S. Obot and Monsignor J. Ogbonna.

Nine Reportedly Killed in Tribal Land Clash

AB121232 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Lagos, June 12 (AFP) — Nine people died and an undetermined number were injured in a clash over land between two communities in the Saminaka District of northern Nigeria's Kaduna state, press reports said. Reports from Kaduna said the dispute between Kahuru and Gure, which dates back several decades, broke out again last Tuesday at the Gure central market.

The Kaduna-based official *NEW NIGERIAN* newspaper said the clash was sparked by the Gure people, who allegedly claimed a parcel of land in excess of what was earlier ceded to them by the Kahuru people. [Passage indistinct] from attending the only secondary school.

State Governor Air Commodore Usman Mu'azu reportedly went to the scene and later visited the Saminaka hospital, where the injured were being treated. Some 52 arrests have been made, and Governor Mu'azu has ordered an inquiry into the clash.

Editor Arrested, Ordered To Publish Correction

AB121005 Lagos NAN in English 0930 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Kaduna, June 11 (NAN) — A Kaduna chief magistrate, Mr Yahaya Mahmood, today ordered the editor of the *DAILY TIMES* to publish within 48 hours an amended version of a news report carried in the June 8 edition of the newspaper.

Mr Mahmood gave the order shortly before he granted bail to a reporter of the newspaper in Kaduna, Mr Emmanuel Osisiogu, who was arrested in connection with the report and charged with contempt of court. In the report captioned "Leave Magistrates To Do Their Duties", Mr Mahmood was said to have given 50,000 naira to a man who posed as a lawyer in need of financial aid.

The chief magistrate maintained that the correct amount was 50 naira and [words indistinct] large sum of money at home. He described the publication as a "deliberate attempt to scandalise his name and the court, and ordered Mr Osisiogu to re-appear before him on June 13 with a copy of the newspaper carrying the correction on its front page.

Earlier, Mr Osisiogu had apologised for the embarrassement, blaming the error on the printers of the newspaper. He told the court that he had already taken steps to correct the report by notifying the head office in Lagos.

Tribunal 'Fairness,' Legal Representation Viewed

AB121145 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The trials of Nigerian public officers and ex-politicians accused of crimes against the state is well under way at the special military tribunals. Our viewpoint submits that the proceedings and the judgments already delivered reflect the elements of the trial. By now, people who previously had some misgivings about the element of fairness in the trials being conducted by the special military tribunals in Nigeria should be having a second thought. The main apprehension of such people was that because these are military tribunals set up by a military government, their decisions will invariably be in favor of the government and therefore against the accused.

But the verdicts so far given by the tribunals have proved the contrary. The judgments have shown that the tribunals are not just kangaroo courts ready to pronounce all accused guilty whether or not there has been evidence to support the verdicts. In its first decision, the tribunal sitting in Lagos discharged and acquitted two of the three former civilian governors charged with illegally enriching their political party, the banned Unity Party of Nigeria. The prosecution had called on the tribunal to regard all these former governors as working in unison to commit the crime and therefore to convict all of them. But the tribunal held that there was no [word indistinct] of evidence directly linking two of the three accused with the offense. It found only one former governor, Chief Bisi Onabanjo of Ogun state, guilty of the charge and sentenced him accordingly.

A similar action was taken by the tribunal sitting in the eastern city of Enugu. It summarily discharged and acquitted a former state commissioner for finance because the prosecution had not established a prima facie case against him.

The same court, in a spirit of fairness, allowed the former civilian governor of the Rivers State, Chief Melford Okilo, to continue to have his large sums of money in some foreign bank accounts because there was no evidence that he had illegally transferred money from Nigeria to the foreign bank. He was, however, convicted of the charge of operating foreign bank accounts while he was serving as a public officer contrary to the Nigerian Constitution which he took part in drafting and which he swore to uphold and defend in his position as governor. Another area of concern to some people has been the question of adequate legal representation for the accused persons appearing before the tribunals. In compliance with the element of fairness in criminal proceedings, the tribunals decided to provide lawyers to defend any accused persons who could not for various reasons secure the services of legal practitioners. But the problem was complicated by the decision of the Nigerian Bar Association that its members should not appear at the tribunals. The decision was based on the fact that the high court judges serving on the tribunals are not made to preside. Since that decision, however, there has been a division within the Bar Association as to the reasonableness of the stand. Some of the lawyers, especially the elderly ones, [words indistinct] the decision and allow its members to defend the accused.

It has become absolutely clear that the tribunals are out to do justice to everyone. The Bar Association may decide to accept the plea of its senior members in order to better serve the cause of fairness and justice.

UPPER VOLTA

AFP Cites 'Official Source' on Execution of Plotters

AB121850 Paris AFP in English 1823 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, June 12 (AFP) — Seven people — five soldiers and two civilians — were executed overnight in Upper Volta after having being convicted by a court martial of plotting to overthrow the government of the West African state late last month, an official source said here today.

In addition, five people implicated in the abortive plot were condemned to terms of forced labour ranging from 15 years to life by the court martial, and 14 others were acquitted due to lack of irrefutable proof of their guilt, the source added.

One of the five soldiers executed was ex-Colonel Nobila Didier Tiendrebeogo, a former mayor of Ouagadougou who has been presented by the authorities here as the main instigator of the plot. The others were Lieutenant Moumouni Ouedraogo, a former aide to General Sangoule Lamizana, who ruled Upper Volta from 1966 to 1980; Lieutenant Marcel Ouedraogo from an artillery unit based in the capital; Sergeant Moussa Kabore, from the Army's Support and Command Regiment (RCS); and gendarmerie non-commissioned Officer Barnabe Kabore.

The two civilians executed were Adama Ouedraogo, a businessman, and Issa Tiendrebeogo, a pilot with the Air Volta company, the source said. The executions were the first to take place in Upper Volta since Captain Thomas Sankara and his fellow Army officers seized power here in a coup on August 4 1983.

Among those condemned to forced labour was Paul Rouamba, a former Upper Voltan ambassador to Ghana who was convicted by the court martial of having drawn up a proclamation which was to have been read out after the coup. Mr. Rouamba was convicted to forced labour for life, and four other people received sentences of between 15 and 32 and a half years' forced labour, the official source said.

Among those acquitted by the court martial were several people whose names the plotters had listed as members of the planned post-coup government. These included Captain Jean Simpore, and civilians George Sanogoh and Antoine Dakoure, who were all members of Colonel Saye Zerbo's 1980-1982 military government.

The first official confirmation of the planned coup, scheduled for May 28 but forestalled by the arrest of many of its instigators the day before, came in a statement by Upper Volta's ruling National Revolutionary Council read on Ouagadougou radio on Sunday. [Words indistinct] had intended, if their coup had been successful, to dissolve Upper Volta's local Revolutionary Defence Committees, abolish the Revolutionary People's Courts, and declare a wide-ranging political amnesty.

Although the people convicted and executed last night were not top-ranking Upper Voltan political figures, police [word indistinct] said on Sunday that the plotters had planned to bring in a leading figure living in an unspecified neighbouring country to head their government. Upper Volta has borders with Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin and Niger.

The plotters had also contacted in a neighbouring capital Joseph Ki-Zerbo, an Upper Voltan historian and politician who used to lead the opposition Voltan Progressive Front, police said without either naming the capital or the reasons for the alleged contacts.

The executions have occurred as Upper Volta's left-leaning regime has been going through a difficult period, with apparent splits within the National Revolutionary Council, analysts said. One political group represented on the council, the Patriotic Development League, last week protested after one of its members, Ibrahima Kone, was evicted from his post of minister of youth and sports on May 21. A National Revolutionary Council motion had charged Mr. Kone with "fractional and putschist" activities. Although the Patriotic Development League then said it planned to make "new proposals" to patch up its differences with the government, it is not known whether that actually took place.

Minister Reportedly Warns U.S., French Envoys

AB130730 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the minister of national defense and veterans affairs, received the ambassadors of France and the United States yesterday afternoon. As is known, the summoning of these ambassadors is related to last 28 May's attempt to destabilize the administration. Nothing was revealed about these talks, but as it is also known, certain plotters were relying on help from the outside to succeed in executing their contract. In this connection, they got into contact with certain embassies under cover of job seekers, according to their own admissions, in order to get substantial aid. They thus hoped that these diplomatic representations would play an active role in their destabilization attempt. There is no doubt that the minister of national defense and veterans affairs gave a strong warning to these diplomats against trying to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Upper Voltan state.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to Sao Tome Leader

MB130938 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state, has sent a message to his Sao Tome counterpart, Manuel Pinto da Costa, within the framework of the cooperation accords existing between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe. Afonso van Dunem, MPLA central committee secretary for foreign relations, was the bearer of the message.

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Meets Jorge, Departs

MB121156 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Paulo Jorge, Angolan foreign minister, and Hun Sen, Kampuchean foreign minister, held a meeting in Luanda yesterday during which they exchanged points of view on international issues. According to a source close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Kampuchean foreign minister left Luanda yesterday for Sao Tome and Principe.

UNITA Claims 321 Troops, 48 Cubans Killed

PA121354 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Jun (AFP) — The National Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA), an armed group opposed to the Luanda regime, announced here today that it recently killed 321 members of the Angolan Regular Army and 48 Cubans. In a communique received by the AFP office in Lisbon, the Jonas Savimbi movement notes that its operations took place between 28 May and 1 June in eight provinces in Angola. At the same time, UNITA claims that it downed a MiG-21 and a helicopter and destroyed 32 military vehicles. The communique concludes by stating that the rebels seized significant numbers of weapons and captured 38 prisoners, including 12 officers.

BOTSWANA

Talks Held With Zimbabwe on Promoting Trade

MB121140 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Botswana and Zimbabwe have reaffirmed their common desire to continue to promote and strengthen their trade relations on a special basis for mutual benefits. A statement issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday, following a 2-day meeting of delegates from the two countries, says the two sides examined current constraints impeding the growth of healthy trade between them. The meeting was held in Gaborone last week. The statement says issues of mutual interest and accessibility to each other's markets featured prominently in the discussions. The two sides have agreed to keep the issues under further consideration with a view to developing mutually beneficial proposals. The Zimbabwean delegation was led by the secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Dr Mudekunye, and the Botswana delegation included the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Matsetse, and the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development, Mr Gaolatlhe. Several senior government officials from both countries also attended the meeting.

Lesotho Foreign Minister Leaves After Visit

MB121717 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The Lesotho foreign minister, Mr Sekhonyana, today delivered a message from Lesotho's prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to the president, Dr Quett Masire. Mr Sekhonyana has now left Gaborone.

Masire, Mogwe Comment on Nkomati-Type Pact

MB121250 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that the seriousness of the situation concerning pressures from South Africa for Botswana to enter into a Nkomati-type nonaggression pact was demonstrated by the fact that Botswana has so far held four meetings with South Africa on the issue. External Affairs Minister Mr Mogwe has said that if Botswana were to sign such an accord, the world should know it is through coercion.

LESOTHO

Minister Introduces New Internal Security Bill

MB121255 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of cooperatives and rural development and minister to the prime minister, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, this morning presented the Internal Security General Bill 1984 in the National Assembly for the first reading. The objective of the bill presented in parliament by the Honorable V.M. Makhele, on behalf of the prime minister the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, is to consolidate into one law the various laws relating to the maintenance of law and order and public security. The bill will also make provision for enhanced sentences in respect of certain offenses committed against the security of the state. It will also provide for the detention of the witnesses in respect of certain cases affecting the security of the country.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Captures 50 Bandits in Zambezia Province

MB121312 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] FPLM forces captured more than 50 armed bandits in the last 2 months in military operations in the Zambezia Province. During the same period, 100 collaborators of the armed bandits

surrendered voluntarily to the FPLM. This increased to 258 the number of armed bandit collaborators that have surrendered to the FPLM forces since January in Zambezia Province, according to a military source in that province. The source adds that due to FPLM pressure, the number of desertions by armed bandits is increasing significantly. We recall that the armed bandits captured by the FPLM forces will be tried under the law of crimes committed against the security of the people and the people's state because they did not take advantage of the opportunity to desert and surrender to our forces with their weapons.

Destroys Camp, Kills 30

MB121728 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] In a recent military offensive launched in Maganja da Costa District, Zambezia Province, the Mozambique Armed Forces — FPLM destroyed an armed bandit camp, killing 30 enemies and wounding many more. According to an eyewitness, during the operation the enemy fled in disarray and was unable to withstand our forces' fire, losing control of the situation and the combat initiative. In this operation, the FPLM recovered an assortment of civilian property, including Xirico radios, turntables, bicycles, and household effects held by the bandits. Twenty people held by the bandits were also released. In another operation in Maganja da Costa district, the FPLM captured various armed bandits and also recovered property belonging to civilians. It will be recalled that in the past few months, the Mozambique Armed Forces have increased pursuit operations against the armed bandits and have destroyed a number of camps.

Visiting ANC Leader's Talks With Machel Reported

EA131108 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The ANC's director for international relations, Comrade Johnny (Mpanafuti) Makatini, has described as comradely the last Friday's 3-hour meeting between President Oliver Tambo of the ANC and President Samora Machel of the Frelimo Party, head of state of Mozambique. Comrade Makatini said the meeting was to strengthen relations between the ANC and Frelimo. It was the first top-level talks between the ANC and Frelimo leadership since the signing of the so-called Nkomati accord between Mozambique and fascist Pretoria last month, and the next meeting has been planned for the near future.

Comrade Makatini said after the meeting that it was based on the common struggle against apartheid. We need each other, he said. Commenting on relations between the two parties since the signing of the so-called non-aggression pact between Mozambique and fascist Pretoria, Comrade Makatini said the two had not resolved their differences but had agreed to accept them, and to focus on issues that bring them together. Concerning talks with the Kingdom of Swaziland, Comrade Makatini said, President Oliver Tambo was prepared to meet with Swazi leaders, but the time and place for such a meeting has still to be decided.

FRG Embassy Condemns SWAPO Arrests in Namibia

MB121803 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The FRG Embassy disclosed in Maputo today that it regards as unacceptable the detentions of SWAPO members carried out in Namibia on 9 June. In a press release sent to our newsroom the FRG Embassy in Maputo stresses that the recent detentions of SWAPO members in Windhoek continue to hinder the independence process of Namibia and raise doubts about South Africa's willingness to implement UN Resolution 435 in the near future. The FRG Embassy in Maputo states in this press release that the FRG Government insisted on condemning the arbitrary detentions in South Africa [as heard] during the recent meeting with Prime Minister Pieter Botha in Bonn. The press release ends by demanding the immediate release of SWAPO members who have been detained by the South African security forces in Windhoek.

NAMIBIA

SAPA Reports Nujoma Remarks in Washington

MB122025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2022 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 12, SAPA — The SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said today the issue of Cuban troop withdrawals from Angola was the only one preventing agreement on SWA/Namibian independence. Mr Nujoma told a press conference he was willing to participate in further talks on the independence issue.

"SWAPO is ready to talk to the South Africans on the basis of transference of power to the African majority," he said.

Mr Nujoma has been in Washington for the past few days and has met Dr Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs. But he called the meeting "unproductive and disappointing." He said Dr Crocker had renewed United States support for South Africa's position on Cuban troops withdrawing from Angola in return for a South African pullout from SWA/Namibia. He complained the American and South African position "is blocking progress and thus holding the independence of our country hostage to irrelevant and alien issues over which the Namibian people have no control." Mr Nujoma said both SWAPO and South Africa were already in agreement on United Nations principles for SWA/Namibian independence.

Law Firm Instructed To Act for SWAPO Detainees

MB121518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Windhoek, June 12, SAPA — The Council of Churches in SWA/Namibia has instructed a local law firm in Windhoek to act on behalf of 37 SWAPO office-bearers and supporters arrested last Saturday at the Dobra Roman Catholic Training College outside Windhoek, the general-secretary of the council, Dr Abisai Shejavali, confirmed today.

They were detained while celebrating the recent release of 54 SWAPO members from the Mariental detention camp. They had been captured in a cross-border, "pre-emptive" strike by South African defence forces at Cassinga in Angola in 1978.

A spokesman for the law firm told SAPA his company had been briefed by the council "to act on behalf of the detainees."

A senior police spokesman in Windhoek today said they were holding the 37 SWAPO members under the provisions of Security Proclamation AG9, pending further investigation. He said they were: Mr Nathaniel Guilieb Maxwilili, Mr Daniel Ijongarero, Mr Frans Kambangula, Mr Immanuel Ngatjizeko, Mr Gregorius Makgone, the Reverend Erwin Ijirimuje and Bartholomeus Karuaera, Mr Solomon Ghamtam, Mr Abraham Witbooi, Ms Margeret Joagmang, Ms Elina Ndapuka, Ms Rosalina Namises, Ms Petrina Witbooi, Ms Josofina Shangala, Mr Joshua Hoebeb, Ms Ithethe Gabriel, Ms Naftalie Uirab, Mr Kamhimise Rahimise, Mr Abraham Shatimwene, Mr Hartmut Ruppel, Mr Anton Lubowski, Mr Erastus Hendjala, Mr Nico Bessinger, Mr Martin Kapewasha, Ms Gertrud Kandanga, Mr Jerry Ekandjo, Mr Abner Xohgub, Mr Paul Ellion Hiskia, Mr Philip Tjerije, Mr Petrus Najemba, Mr Abraham Shikwambi, Ms Anna Christiaan, Mr Jason Angula, Mr Albin Ilovu, Mr Andreas Themba, Mr Jefta Maharero and Mr Karl Tsuseb.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bill Provides for Uniform Election System

MB121332 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] A uniform election system for the three houses of parliament under the new constitution is envisaged in the Population Registration and Elections Amendment Bill published in Cape Town. The bill provides for the compilation of voters rolls from the population register so that voting may take place on the basis of the Voters Book of Life. With this in view, the measure provides for the mandatory return of identity documents on the death of the holder. In terms of the bill, there is also to be a ban on the possession of more than one identity document. The new legislation requires that a political party's application for registration should be accompanied by the signatures of 500 voters instead of only 50 as stipulated by the existing act. The requirement that a candidate of a party not represented in parliament should submit 300 signatures is to be abolished. Instead, an independent candidate should be able to submit a list of the signatures of at least 300 voters. The bill also provides for the holding of elections without postal votes. The election deposit is to be raised from 400 to 500 rands.

Mozambique May Welcome RSA Tourists This Year

MB130447 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Mozambican Government has hinted that Mozambique will be reopened to South African tourists as early as this year. In a joint statement by the South African Tourism Board and a Mozambican tourism delegation after talks in Pretoria, the Mozambican state secretary for tourism, Mr Antonio Materula, said the initial inflow would be limited, however, to the availability of facilities in his country. Our Pretoria news office reports that the first tourists from South Africa will probably be able to visit Mozambique in September. This afternoon's talks centered on the availability of visas, inflow control, and possible technical aid from the tourism board to the Mozambican authorities.

ZAMBIA

Border With Zaire Closed at Mokambo 12 June

AB130825 Paris AFP in French 0752 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Jun (AFP) — Zambia on Tuesday closed its border with Zaire at Mokambo in the copper belt province of the north after the security forces of the two countries exchanged fire for several hours on Monday, an informed source reported in Lusaka. The border post is completely deserted except by Zambian patrol units while over 500 Zambians have evacuated the border zone because of the exchange of fire, according to this source which did not report any casualties. The villagers evacuated from the area were resettled in the neighboring locality of Mufulira.

In spite of the closure of the border post, six Zambian vehicles which were in Zaire have been allowed to return to Zambia. These included a bus carrying 65 passengers. No details were given concerning the cause of the incident. According to informed sources, the border was closed last week for several days after Zambian border guards exchanged fire with Zairian smugglers in the same region.

Protest Notes Exchanged

AB131115 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Lusaka, June 13 (AFP) — Zambia and Zaire have exchanged formal protest notes over a clash between their forces on Monday at a border post in Zambia's northern copperbelt province, a Zambian Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today, as the border post remained closed. No explanation has yet been given, and no serious casualties reported, for the clash, which occurred at the Mokambo border post and lasted several hours. Some 600 Zambians fled the border area, including all customs and border officials. The refugees are bieng housed and fed in the nearby copperbelt city of Mufulira.

The Zairian ambassador to Lusaka, Attenda Mongebe Owango, said he had been in constant touch with Zambian officials and with his government in Kinshasa and added that the problem should be handled with "extreme caution."

The same border post was closed for a few days last week following a shoot-out between alleged Zairian smugglers and Zambian forces. Zambians have complained of raids by Zairian smugglers and robbers into its populous copper-mining region. Reported clashes last September led to Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda sending Army units to patrol the border area.

Party Secretary General to Zaire

MB131220 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba is gone to Kinshasa, Zaire, for a 5-day official visit at the invitation of the People's Revolutionary Movement, Zaire's ruling political party. Mr Mulemba was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by the prime minister, Nalumino Mundia, members of the Central Committee, cabinet ministers, and other party and government officials. He is accompanied to Zaire by members of the Central Committee, Rueben Kamanga, who is responsible for rural development, Alex Shapi of the Copperbelt, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Otema Musuka. Mr Mulemba's visit comes at a time when relations between the two countries have been soured by border skirmishes between their troops.

President Kaunda Interviewed on BBC Program

MB120933 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Question-and-answer session with President Dr Kenneth Kaunda from the BBC "It's Your World" phone-in program; date and place not given — monitored in progress]

[Excerpts] [Kaunda]...about what has happened in the state of Zambia. I cannot pretend to speak for other African countries. Insofar as Zambia is concerned, we started off as a multiparty country. From 1964 to 1973 we were a multiparty state. Early in 1970 we set up a commission under our constitution. This commission went round the country and the evidence available showed that by far the greatest majority of our people wanted a one-party participatory democracy. And so this went through our parliament, it was accepted by all the parties represented in the parliament, and today we rule ourselves as a one-party participatory democracy. Most of the leaders who were in the opposition at that particular time are members of our Central Committee, our cabinet, and indeed our parliament. This was a decision consciously and deliberately taken by the people of Zambia.

[Moderator] Mr President, may I add something to that myself? You remind us that Zambia started out as a multiparty state. What would have happened had Zambia continued as a multiparty state?

[Kaunda] Well, in the first place, Michael, I can say without fear of contradiction that every general election, every by-election — and in this I include the latest government elections — we had such frightening conflicts as have led to many deaths of our people, the very people we are supposed to represent in parliament, and all of us found it completely unacceptable.

[Moderator] President Kaunda, let me add one more thing perhaps. I would just like to hear your reply to this. You disagreed with your leader and left a party to found another party — a new and successful party.

[Kaunda] That is right.

[Moderator] Do you feel it should be open to someone else in Zambia to do the same thing if they wish?

[Kaunda] Well, this is now a constitutional arrangement, and as I said, this was agreed to, Michael, by all the leaders who were in various parties at that particular time. It is therefore a national (?constitutional concensus), something agreed upon by the people of Zambia, and if at any time in the future they do want to change this, they are free to do so.

[Unidentified caller] Mr President, I have something before me that you said in the magazine *AFRICA NOW* in September 1983. You said all of them must be members of one party because we have no intention of trading in socialism for capitalism.

[Kaunda] Yes, this is a matter of policy. It is a matter of what ideology you follow, but that does not infringe on the rights of the people of Zambia to change their constitution if they so desire and when they so desire.

[Moderator] President Kaunda, your next one comes from the United States of America, where it must be very early in the morning, about 0630 or 0700. We have got Dr (Brian Perry) in Virginia in the United States.

[(Perry)] I would like to ask you the question that while agreeing that the new initiative on the approach to South Africa is essential, do you not think that your support of agreements between South Africa and Mozambique and South Africa and Angola are a sellout to the African peoples of South Africa, and to the peoples of the other frontline states, and a compromise of their own political ideals and also of your predisposition on this matter?

[Kaunda] Thank you, Michael. I think Dr (Perry) is asking another very, very important question which needs explanation. In the first place, Zambia is committed to the fight of the people of South Africa, people of all races and all shades of opinion, who are fighting apartheid. Secondly, we support the Nkomati agreement. This Nkomati agreement, for the benefit of the audience, Michael, is the agreement recently reached between Mozambique and South Africa. We support President Machel and Mozambique in so far as the Nkomati agreement is concerned because President Machel of Mozambique had no choice in the matter. When we take into consideration that Mozambique is barely 10 years old — it has had a guerrilla army contronting a well-trained rebelous organization supported by a very powerful neighbor, in the name of South Africa. When we consider the fact that Mozambique has been hit, and hit very hard indeed by drought, by flood, tornadoes, and so on and so on, you can see how it was impossible for Mozambique to withstand these attacks by South Africa on Mozambique by proxy through the so-called MNR [Mozambique National Resistance].

[Moderator] In which case, Dr (Perry) in Virginia, having heard what President Kaunda said, do you still see his position as being a sellout? I think you saw this.

[(Perry)] I appreciate the realism that Dr Kaunda is expressing regarding the economic priorities, but I am concerned that the move towards the change in the apartheid policy in South Africa

has rather cooled down with the result of this agreement, and certainly South Africa seems to be attempting to make a lot of headway from this change.

[Moderator] Is that your view yourself, sir? What is your own attitude to that headway, as Dr (Perry) puts this, President Kaunda? Do you think that this is a step in a useful and proper direction?

[Kaunda] Well, really, we have not hidden our anxieties about it. It is true that by this alone Mozambique has bought time, but we are not saying that this is something in the interests of the people of South Africa who are fighting against apartheid. In so far as the Angolan and South African agreement is concerned, here again we have a very powerful neighbor, South Africa, occupying Angola, southern Angola, for more than 3 years. Now what could we do? We had to find a way of negotiating with South Africa to withdraw from Angola. I know that Dr (Perry) will be right if he says in the first place South Africa has no right to be in southern Angola. I agree with him, with what he says. But South Africa is in Angola, and so we negotiated the withdrawal on South Africa [words indistinct) with the help of the U.S.A., Angola, ourselves, and South Africa, and then of course South African troops now are close to the border with Namibia, and we think it is a welcome change.

[Moderator] Mr President, Sir, can I just ask you one more thing whether despite the qualifications you have made, you see these new developments over Mozambique and Angola in wholly negative terms, or whether you think the reality is that South Africa, even with apartheid, is indespensible to your material well-being in the frontline states, your dependence upon it is increasing, and the pressures of events is dictating a new pattern for development and a new outcome? Now do you see that as a hopeful development?

[Kaunda] I do not see it as a hopeful development as such, except in so far as this concerns Mozambique and Angola, because in the end, Michael, let me warn our Western brothers and sisters who support South Africa that unless there is change in South Africa, a move away from apartheid, a move away from apartheid to democracy, there is bound to be an explosion within South Africa which is going to envelop all of us in [word indistinct]. So really, what has happened is of benefit to countries outside South Africa, but it will (increase) the pressure on this problem of apartheid within South Africa.

[Moderator] One more brief thing, Mr President: When Mr Botha, the South African prime minister, said — I think it was last year — we must adapt or die, speaking for white South Africa, how did you understand him, and what do you think of his adaptation so far?

[Kaunda] Well, I don't know what that means in terms of practical developments, and it is those practical developments that will matter. It is those that will make the difference between explosion or no explosion.

[Moderator] The next one comes from Middlesex in England, President Kaunda, from (Ruddy Solanke), who is calling you from Harrow. Mr (Solanke), what is your question?

[(Solanke)] I would like to ask Dr Kaunda, I would like to ask his excellency what is likely to happen now after the breakdown of the Namibia talks in Lusaka. [Moderator repeats question]

[Kaunda] I really do not know what is going to happen next, but I would like to hope, Michael, that the South African authorities will see sense in meeting the legitimate demands of the people of Namibia, made by SWAPO, that there should be a cease-fire, a cease-fire between South African forces and those led by SWAPO, so that it leads from there on to the implementation of Resolution 435.

[Moderator] Any more to add to that, Mr (Solanke) in Harrow?

[(Solanke)] Yes, I would like to ask him what does he think about the linkage of the Namibian question with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

[Moderator] Yes, what do you think about that, President Kaunda, the linkage which both the United States and South Africa have maintained as their formal diplomatic position between the withdrawal of the Cuban forces in Angola before the settlement [word indistinct]?.

[Kaunda] I have great respect for the American (?negotiation ability), but in this context they really have done something that is completely uncalled for. The presence of Cuban troops in Angola has no relation at all to the independence of Namibia. It is being used as a problem of (?East-West) confrontation. Now we have people dying, day in, day out, Michael. Humble children, men, and women are dying for no fault of their own accord. Really this is not acceptable and it is [words indistinct], and I would be pleased myself if the United States was, as a great country, to stop this linkage business and allow due process as declared by the United Nations to go forward to independence, that is, due process of implementing Resolution 435.

[Moderator] You are very dismissive, Mr President, about the issue of the Cubans. It is difficult to understand why you think they will not affect the outcome there, because presumably that is the reason for their presence, and would you agree that with the United States in election year, a Cuban withdrawal is pretty well a must for President Reagan in going to the American electorate?

[Kaunda] Well, it is that the [word indistinct]. In the first place why was linkage ever introduced in this situation? Secondly, having introduced it, why should the people of Namibia, Michael, continue to lose their lives and property because of something for which they are not responsible? Really, it is a tragedy, a tragedy.

[Moderator] You are so close to this question yourself. I hope I will be forgiven for just asking one more thing about it.

[Kaunda] Please.

[Moderator] What do you think of the indications that Pretoria, perhaps even the United States, might be more flexible about this issue of the withdrawal of the Cubans if there were to be a regional settlement over Namibia involving countries like your

own, rather than introduce the United Nations interest which South Africa fundamentally mistrusts?

[Kaunda] Michael, U.S.A., South Africa, Angola, Zambia, SWAPO are all members of the United Nations, and as such I would like to note that when we look at this problem of Namibia's independence, we are all looking at it from the angle that we are members of the United Nations. And even if we are just a self-appointed committee, a subcommittee of the United Nations, we are doing so in order to meet our obligations to that world body, the United Nations, and (?as such) we would do nothing that leads to the independence of Namibia outside Resolution 435.

[Moderator] Mr President, one more thing: The news that we have here in London today is that some 30 representatives of SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organization, have been arrested in Windhoek. How do you think we should intepret this, and what is your advice to SWAPO, which must know now that its military position at least is very weak following this security agreement between South Africa and Angola.

[Kaunda] Really, I can only hope, Michael, that this is not a reversal of something which has been most welcome of late when the South African authorities began to release from long detentions, long terms of imprisonment, SWAPO leaders, which was a (?most welcome) [word indistinct]. When I received the details of the arrest of SWAPO leaders, I was very disturbed indeed. And therefore I can only hope it is not a reversal of the welcome release of SWAPO leaders that was going to give us a good atmosphere, condusive to future discussions on this issue of Namibia's independence.

[Moderator] It is such an important issue, Mr President, I cannot resist asking you one more thing which I imagine some people at least might like to know. What view did you take of the [word indistict] advice of the Soviet delegation in your own capital Lusaka to the SWAPO delegates that they should have walked out of your conference in Lusaka?

[Kaunda] I suspect that it is the usual propaganda of East-West confrontation. I say so, Michael, because I have no evidence to support that point of view.

[Moderator] The next one, President Kaunda, comes form Mr Wesley Kaunda. Mr President, We've got your son here from York University in England.

[Wesley Kaunda] Yes, I was wondering whether he could comment on the visit of Premier Botha to Britain, especially in view of the fact that one reason given for this is that the president himself has met Prime Minister Botha himself.

[Moderator] Yes, what do you think of that visit to London of the prime minister of South Africa, Dr Kaunda?

[Kaunda] [laughter] Michael, seriously, the young man is right. This is a question which is worrying many people in Africa. Personally, and I think speaking as leader of my country, this visit by Mr Botha is a negative development in (?racist South Africa). It is wrong for anyone to say that because the Machels of this world, the Kaundas, are meeting Mr Botha, therefore they should also meet Mr Botha. This is a lame excuse, because we are meeting Mr Botha because of the situation here in Southern Africa. The meeting between Mr Botha and Mr Kaunda is like a meeting between a leopard and a duiker. The same situation does not exist between South Africa and Britain, for example — the country I know better. So to me, really, this is a very sad development, and I hope our meetings with Mr Botha will not be used as an excuse for breaking the isolation which we need in the world today to bring pressure to bear on South Africa. We need it, and [word indistinct].

[Moderator] I just wonder, President Kaunda, if what you said still holds good. What you said, I think, only a year or so ago, that in the end you feared the drama could only be brought to its climax in one of two ways: through the selective brutality of terrorism, or the impartial horrors of war. And you said: I weep as I write these words. Now do you still weep, and should you not have a duty as a Christian statesman to encourage the developments already taking place in Southern Africa which are at least some steps, are they not, in an encouraging direction?

[Kaunda] Michael, I believe in God as my creator, I believe in humanity, I believe that we should to the best of our ability sort out our problems as peacefully as possible. In this situation in Southern Africa we as Zambians have worked for peace. We are (?working with) Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe today, or indeed Namibia, and South Africa itself, but this will not hide the facts from me as I see them. The facts, as I see them, are that unless we do something which will bring results, that will bring democratic rule to South Africa in good time, the explosion that I fear will come as day follows night.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Meets With Botswana's Foreign Minister

MB121706 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Botswana foreign minister, Mr Archie Mogwe, paid a flying visit to Zimbabwe yesterday during which he met the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. A government spokesman confirmed that [words indistinct]. The spokesman gave no further details. In a recent interview published in the Third World quarterly magazine SOUTH, Comrade Mugabe spoke on the good understanding and strong friendship between Zimbabwe and Botswana.